# TRADE AND INDUSTRY

27 September 1973 Volume 12 No 13 10p

## How Government's worldwide publicity service aids marketing

## British Export Marketing Centre opened in Tokyo

## Ministers' declaration at GATT conference

## Reform of law on consumer credit—White Paper published

## Industrial development—first report under Industry Act

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# Trade and Industry

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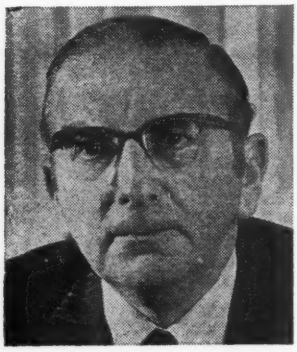
# How the Government's worldwide publicity service aids marketing

by Jan Lewando, CBE, member, British Overseas Trade Board

**For the complex task of marketing abroad the exporter calls on all forms of modern aids to give him the requisite data and to guide him past the many procedural snares. The Government helps with an accurate high-speed export intelligence system. It helps him show his wares at trade events. It helps him go on selling missions. It provides the export credit guarantee system. It does this and many other things, not least among them all being publicity.**



IN this series the British Overseas Trade Board has already described some of the many government aids to the exporter. I want to write about publicity, which is important to everyone concerned with selling in foreign markets. It is important even to the businessman who sells sophisticated wares by direct contact without his firm or products ever being mentioned in the publicity media: the man who, even though tempted to, should not say 'publicity is no concern of mine'.

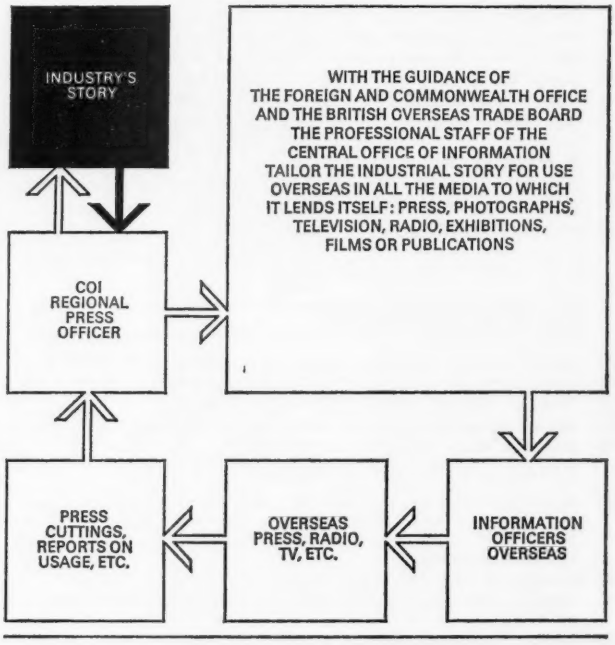
Publicity is the concern of all. Its primary objective, as conducted by the Government's official information services, is to publicise Britain in total so that the world at large gets a balanced picture of this country. Its aim is to create a climate of opinion favourable towards the United Kingdom and consequently towards all our exporters, large and small.

To this end, the service seeks to project Britain, in all countries where suitable outlets are available, as a politically, economically and socially stable nation, industrially progressive and inventive, commercially reliable and a good trading partner. To achieve this, material interpreting a broad spectrum of British life is fed into the service. On the commercial side the next priority is to project visible and invisible exports. Next come individual industries and services. Finally, on a highly selective basis, individual products and processes are publicised to demonstrate abroad the reliability, the advanced design, the ingenuity, and the technology which go to make up the excellence of British exports.

This general information policy has been hammered out in full discussion with industry and has their support. Within its guide-lines all day-to-day and forward planning is conducted.

The BOTB is involved, of course, but it is only part of the larger team which conducts the information service. The other components are the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Central Office of Information. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office is in overall charge of the Embassies, High Commissions, Consulates-General and Consulates through which the flow of information work is conducted, and in overall charge of the information work done. In all the more important countries there is an information officer who, like his commercial colleague, is a member of the diplomatic service. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office works in close consultation with the DTI and BOTB in deciding how to deal with new circumstances. Although this policy is determined in London, the operation is one largely responsive to the posts, for it is from there that the needs and the opportunities can best be determined. The role of the information officer, therefore, is not only to place suitable publicity material in the local media, but also to maintain a flow of advice and requests back to London.

**WORLDWIDE EXPORT PUBLICITY– HOW THE SERVICE WORKS**


INDUSTRY'S STORY
WITH THE GUIDANCE OF THE FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE AND THE BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE BOARD THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION TAILOR THE INDUSTRIAL STORY FOR USE OVERSEAS IN ALL THE MEDIA TO WHICH IT LENDS ITSELF: PRESS, PHOTOGRAPHS, TELEVISION, RADIO, EXHIBITIONS, FILMS OR PUBLICATIONS
COI REGIONAL PRESS OFFICER
PRESS CUTTINGS, REPORTS ON USAGE, ETC.
OVERSEAS PRESS, RADIO, TV, ETC.
INFORMATION OFFICERS OVERSEAS

## Professional standards

The FCO and the DTI/BOTB sponsor the overseas information service: the Central Office of Information produces to professional standards the material in all media needed by the information officer in the field to carry out these service requirements. The COI has the journalists, feature writers, specialist correspondents, radio and television producers, graphic artists, photographers, photo editors, typographists, layout men, and all the other experts needed to publicise Britain abroad by means of the printed word and the audio visual arts.

This professional expertise is necessary in order to ensure high technical standards, because the official information services have no automatic right to the news columns and feature pages of foreign journals, to the air time of television and radio producers or to the screen time of cinema proprietors. Acceptability by all foreign media rests solely on the newsworthiness, topicality and excellence of the material offered. Only in a very specialised and limited field is money paid for space in foreign publications.

Because it is mainly a responsive service, most material is targeted by the COI for a specific region, country or event. The constant two-way flow of consultation between individual posts, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, DTI/BOTB and COI on suitable themes and presentational opportunities ensures maximum effectiveness. But it adds up to a formidable operation given that the COI supplies material to 200 diplomatic outlets in 112 countries, mostly on a daily basis.

## Close contact with industry

While maintaining close liaison on the official network, the COI must be in constant touch with industry and commerce to gather the raw material with which they operate. They are already in contact with over 10,000 firms spread throughout Britain but they are constantly seeking to make themselves even better known to businessmen. Besides the London headquarters there are nine COI regional offices in England. All are staffed with professional journalists and are able to give exporters immediate advice on the help which can be given, and to produce the basic material. The Scottish, Welsh and Northern Ireland Offices act similarly, and independently, on COI's behalf.

The COI is a non-ministerial government department which for working purposes is divided into craft divisions: Overseas Press and Radio Services; Photographs; Television and Films; Publications and Design Services. These are the main news media divisions. There is also a Reference Division, providing basic data; an Exhibitions Division which stages prestige exhibitions overseas for the FCO, an Advertising Division, which is concerned almost entirely with the UK domestic media; and a Tours Division which each year provides planning, escort services and facilities to some 3,000 official visitors from overseas.

Of all the material produced, about two-thirds is concerned with export promotion. The major prestige story demonstrates the high level of the technological and scientific skills in this country in such fields as desalination, pollution control, fast-breeder reactors and so on. But the bulk of the trade material—some three-quarters of it—is concerned with particular events or particular products. There is extensive support publicity for trade events and trade exhibitions—250 joint ventures in the past year for example, and for outward trade missions, 110 over the same period. This is done with news stories, feature articles, and where appropriate radio and television material. The invisibles—shipping, banking and insurance—vital to the country's economy, also get substantial support.

These and many more are the fields in which the press services in particular operate. In the past twelve months there

(*continued on next page*)

*Just some of the examples of Britain's industrial achievements to be reported in the overseas press.*

have been 16,000 trade and technical stories and in addition 3,500 feature articles, the majority of which also have an industrial content with more than half of them being requested by foreign editors.

To demonstrate the excellence of British goods, the new product and process story is used as the spearhead of industrial export promotion. Some 2,500 of them are produced every year, and go into trade and technical journals across the world. They are researched in great detail to ensure that each item matches the criteria set.

Photographs Division plays an important part, feeding into its daily service pictures which help to tell the export story. Each year it uses about 3,000 industrial photographs, sending out some 300,000 captioned prints and 50,000 printing blocks. In a number of countries, the supply of the printing block helps to ensure publication. The Division also makes good use of colour transparencies and is able to get them used as cover illustrations on a number of foreign trade magazines. A great many industrial photographs and colour transparencies are obtained from industry itself, and many more could be used.

## An audience of millions

Over 1,000 industrial stories are used yearly in the COI's regular television and cinema newsreel services. The newsreels reach an audience of over 30 million. Cinema magazines in colour go mainly to South East Asia and Latin America and the cinema news item service provides material for local incorporation. The television service provides programmes for world-wide distribution, including a science and technology series, and there is a steady flow of short filmed items for inclusion in network bulletins.

The television services work in close co-operation with the London-based television correspondents from over thirty countries, and provide them with facilities and background film footage.

From a cost point of view, radio is a comparatively small part of the operation—only 3 per cent of the budget—but it is a highly effective instrument in the right circumstances. A lot of industrial material is used and it is particularly valuable in support of outward missions. Its advantage lies in the fact that the COI material is placed directly with the local radio station and is heard by the listener as part of his normal listening pattern.

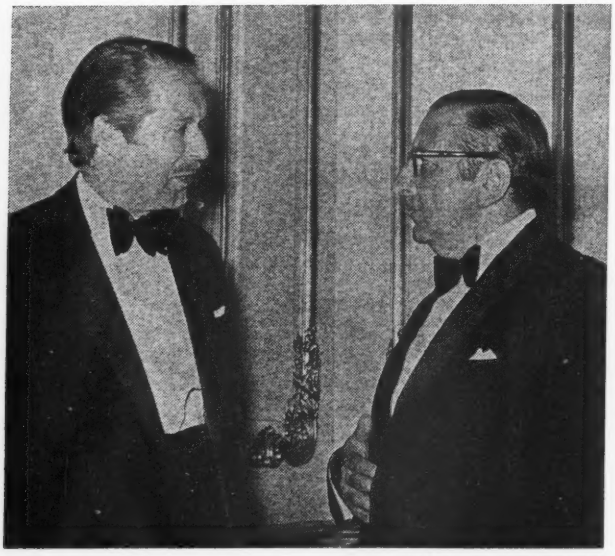


Photo courtesy 'Men's Wear

*Mr. Anthony Grant (left), Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, in conversation with Mr. Jan A. Lewando, member of the British Overseas Trade Board, at a reception held in Lancaster House, London, recently for the World Federation of Master Tailors. Mr. Lewando is chairman of the British Textile Confederation.*

For the written and spoken word in all the media services, the appropriate language is used for the target country: Chinese for the recent Peking trade fair, Brazilian Portuguese for the 1974 Sao Paulo trade fair. In the Press Services most of the overseas industrial publicity, running to several million words a year, is also available in French and Spanish. These are the two main languages translated at headquarters. German and other tongues are translated at posts. For radio and television, London can usually find reliable speakers in any language or dialect for countries where it has outlets. Unfortunately, because of its heavy commitments, the COI is unable to undertake any translation work, for exporters.

You may well ask: What does it all cost, and what results can you show? You can rest assured that the Government keeps a close eye on costs. A recent survey determined how much is spent, and where, on export publicity. The COI overseas vote for 1973/74 is £6 million, nearly all under the sponsorship of the FCO, the remainder being sponsored by DTI/BOTB. Spread over 112 countries, this is not excessive. This is why the COI is so highly selective and only uses material which has a good chance of being placed at the other end.

## Results of two kinds

Results are of two kinds, the publicity in the intended media and the results which accrue to individual industries or firms. Each year the COI receives from posts about 30,000 press cuttings which represents a 10 per cent sampling of placed material. These cuttings are sent to the UK firms and organisations concerned. Last year 1,843 received them for the first time. It has been estimated that in one year the official information services placed overseas about fifty column miles of publicity for this country.

Success with the new product and process story is dramatic. In most editions of Newsweek magazine, for example, there is a British story on their New Products and Process page. Nine times out of ten it is an official story placed there by the British Information Services in New York. The fortnightly Foreign Products feature in the New York Journal of Commerce contains some eight items. Regularly there are three or four items in this feature, and at times seven out of the eight, all supplied by the official service. Each year the Journal brings these together in a special publication, and anyone glancing through it cannot fail to be struck with the virility of British industry and the fact that Britain seems to contribute a large share of new ideas and inventiveness.

What does the manufacturer say? Here is one quote from many letters received from businessmen recording success. It is dated February this year: 'We were extremely grateful for the coverage given to this story in the Netherlands press, and I can assure you that in this particular market it did our company a great deal of good ... because of the fantastic response to this publicity we managed to become in one year the brand leader for our type of product in that country'.

I have described the broad policy lines on which the information services operate, and the important role which the COI provides. The next question is: 'What can industry do to help?'

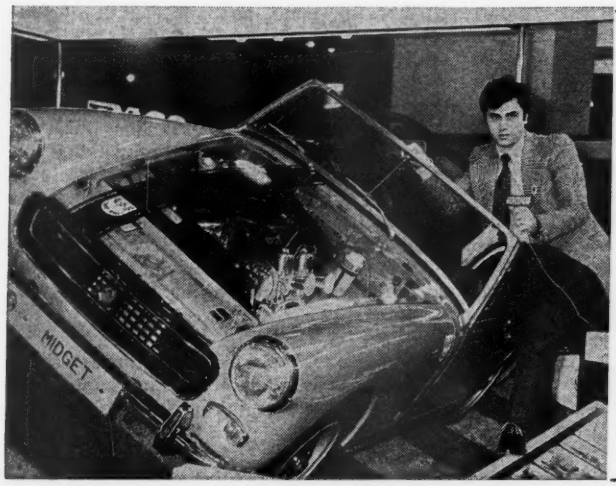
## Industry's co-operation needed

The most important requirement is your close co-operation. The COI has to get its news leads from you. It needs to know about your new products and processes, any notable success in research or development which you do not mind publicising, any large or unusual export order, or any record output. Tell

them if you are taking part in an outward trade mission, or if you are involved in a trade exhibition either here or abroad. (Besides their support work for exhibitions in other countries, the COI also publicises overseas the highlights of exhibitions in this country). Let them know about any foreign visit of a senior executive—they might be able to help in smoothing his path. Tell them about your new factory, here or overseas. Let them know about important visitors who come to see you from abroad.

But remember always that the COI is selecting material to meet the policy objectives laid down for it by its sponsoring departments. For this reason the final editorial decision on whether a story is used or not must rest with them and the selection will be determined by their experience of whether an item has the right qualities for use in the service.

**The task of publicity overseas is a question of teamwork: no one agency can succeed entirely on its own. On the official side it is teamwork between the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Department of Trade and Industry, the BOTB and the Central Office of Information. But this itself is ineffective unless there is also teamwork with industry.**




## Exports on the air

THE BBC not only projects Britain as a whole overseas but publicises British exports through its world-wide export promotion service. While the BBC is completely independent of Government in the editorial content of its broadcasts overseas, the Corporation's External Services are financed by Government Grant-in-Aid and the BBC broadcasts in the national interest. The BBC makes every effort to encourage British manufacturers to provide information about interesting new products, developments and export successes. A wide variety of programmes convey an image of modern industrial Britain in English and 39 other languages. The BBC maintains close contact with the Department of Trade and Industry, the British Overseas Trade Board and other export and industrial agencies.

*Left: Suhail Aranki, a BBC Arabic service producer, records a report on the London Motor Show for the regular programme series 'Trade and Industry.'*

# Export publicity for industry

**Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.**

NORTHERN: Mr. H. G. Roberts, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TB (Tel: 27575—Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds, LS1 4JG (Tel: 38232—Telex EconPlan 55472—message to be prefixed for COI).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. T. Cooban, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham, NG1 1EW (Tel: 46121—Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 2DF (Tel: 58911—Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. R. Dean, OBE, St Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, S.E.1 (01-928 2371—Telex 915444).

SOUTHERN: Mr. A. S. Poole, Market Place House, Reading RG1 2EH (Tel: 581261—Telex 84816).

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2NF (Tel: 291071—Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham B15 1SH (021-643 8191—Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, MVO, 22nd floor, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BD (061-832 9111—Telex 667830).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Mr. C. MacGregor, MBE, Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DQ (031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2 (041-221 5670—Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Mr. K. McDowall, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast, BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3PY (Tel: 28066—Telex 49327).

# British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo

**by Stuart Collins, British Overseas Trade Board Publicity Unit in Japan**

In his opening speech at the inaugural ceremony of the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo on September 21, the Duke of Kent made a strong reference to the many similarities between the two island countries—Britain and Japan. He said: 'Both Japan and Great Britain are highly dependent upon a large volume of international trade and the relationships which support it.' He added: 'There now exist much better opportunities for the development of our mutual trade,' and mentioned that 'by declaring her intention to allow an increase in imports from overseas, Japan has thrown open her doors to the inflow of goods from other countries'. He followed by reflecting that the British Government had responded wholeheartedly to this and had decided to open the British Export Marketing Centre, which would serve as a shop window for the many products that can be supplied from Britain.

The Duke of Kent declared the Centre open at an impressive ceremony performed in the presence of his wife, the Duchess of Kent, Mr. Nakasone, the Japanese Minister for Trade and Industry, Mr. Hara, President of the Japan External Trade Organisation, the British Ambassador, Sir Fred Warner, and his wife, Lady Warner, and Lord Thorneycroft, Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board. The ceremony included two very effective audio-visual presentations which highlighted many of the facets of Britain's current trade drive on the Japanese market, the vigour of British industry and its technological prowess.

The decision to open a Marketing Centre was taken by the British Overseas Trade Board in the wake of the visit to Japan last autumn by the Prime Minister, and in view of the changed Japanese policy towards imports. The fact that in the last few decades Japan has changed into a highly industrialised society whose market is now centralised in Tokyo, where the majority of decision makers can be reached, has added considerable weight to the argument for establishing a prestigious export show case in that city.

The major objectives of the Centre are to make it easier for the British exporter to study Japanese market prospects and to inform Japanese businessmen more fully about the whole range of competitive products available from this country. Already hundreds of British firms are involved in the biggest export promotion ever staged in Japan and they are being fully supported by the BOTB—in Japanese exhibitions and trade fairs, store promotions and trade missions, as well as a large number of specialist exhibitions which will be held in the Marketing Centre itself. At the time of writing it had already been planned for British companies to be involved in 14 events to take place from next month through to 1975. The events cover the following product groups: marine equipment, furniture, advanced welding equipment, meteorological equipment, medical equipment, food, pipes and pipemaking equipment, carpets, audio equipment, scientific instruments and gas distribution equipment.

## Situation and facilities

The Export Marketing Centre, being the first permanent showcase of British exports in Japan, is ideally situated in central Tokyo. It occupies the ground floor area of the newly-completed Pola

*Street-level view of the new British Export Marketing Centre.*

Aoyama building, which faces directly on to Aoyama-dori, an avenue running from the Imperial Palace in Shibuya. It is 100 metres from the Aoyama Itchome subway station (Marunouchi Line) which gives direct access to Ginza and central Tokyo. Buses and taxis pass the door and the major international hotels, as well as the British Embassy, lie just a short taxi-ride away.

The Centre incorporates the whole range of modern promotional facilities, including exhibition space; conference/reception amenities which are suitable for seminars and audio-visual presentations, as well as cocktail parties or receptions, and up-to-the-minute office services and accommodation; a lab/dark room; catering facilities and a window display space.

**British trade exhibitions:** The Centre will have an annual quota of between eight and ten exhibitions, which will be planned by the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in consultation with industry and supported by the BOTB. Each exhibition will stand for about one week's duration. After a trade exhibition theme has been selected, the Board will arrange for Tokyo market research consultants to cover the industries concerned. Nine months before the planned opening date of the exhibitions, companies involved in the industrial sector in question will be offered a summary of the market research. The Board's Fairs and Promotions Branch will, together with the participants, then plan and design the promotion. All exhibits will be shipped free of charge from a central point in the United Kingdom to Tokyo by the Board. All insurance, however, will have to be arranged by the exhibitor.

### Public relations campaign

Professional public relations consultants in Tokyo will begin a major campaign to attract a specially selected audience of buyers and users. The campaigns, which will start two months before each exhibition, will include advertising and direct-mail shots to key buyers. Two representatives of each firm participating in an exhibition can fly to Japan to man the stands and direct their company's sales campaign and each have £400 paid by the BOTB towards his costs.

Each exhibition will be launched by a reception in the Centre and, after the show, representatives will be encouraged to follow-up contacts and leads. The staff of the British Embassy's Commercial Department will be available to help with fixing appointments, providing status information and generally giving advice on local commercial practices. Should some remaining exhibits have to be returned to the United Kingdom, then help will be given with freight costs.

The Centre's exhibition area has about 500 sq. metres of space which can be used wholly or in part and includes the following technical specifications: Height 4.20 sq. m; weight loading 1,500 kg per sq. m. It has a floor of terrazzo tiles and a full range of background and spot lighting is installed in the ceiling. The power supply at 50 cycles ac incorporates 100V., 200V., 240V., and 415V. alternatives, all single-phase. There are supply points for water and gas and provision for compressed air and industrial gas connections.

### Conferences and seminars

Immediately behind the exhibition area is a space of 150 sq. m which is fully-equipped for conferences/seminars, audio-visual presentations, receptions or other promotional activities. It can seat audiences of up to 80, while there is standing room for up to 200 people as an alternative. The area has flexible partitioning, which allows it to be divided into four smaller spaces. This whole area is carpeted and has a complete range of conference aids, including a stereo tape recorder, transcription deck, amplifier, speakers and microphones; a 16 mm sound movie projector, slide projector, overhead projector and mobile screen, and magnetic whiteboard. Basically interchangeable, the furniture can provide the following combinations: exhibitors' lounge, which can seat 40 people in comfortable armchairs with low tables; seminar/lecture room seating up to 60 people in upright chairs with attached tables; cinema seating for up to 80 people; and conference room seating up to 25 peopie around a table with up to 60 seated facing them. There are reception room facilities for up to 200 standing guests.

**Office services:** The Centre has four fully-equipped offices which may be used free-of-charge, but they must be booked in advance. They are available for the short-term use of British business visitors to Tokyo and the users of the exhibition and conference facilities. Each office has telephone and dictating facilities and an international telex is available. The British Chamber of Commerce in Japan, which is also situated at the Centre, will help with the hire of secretaries, interpreters and chauffeur-driven cars.

**Laboratory/dark room:** This is suitably equipped for the development of photographs, with an enlarger, masking frame, timer, Ilfoprint processer and other accessories. It is also supplied with sufficient electrical power points for testing/repairs to be made to small items of machinery and equipment.

**Window display space:** For individual companies there is a large display window which faces the main street, and at times it will be available for showing various products or services. Displays may be up to 8 m long, 2½ m high and 1 m deep. No charge is made for this space.

### Catering

**Catering:** Close to the conference area is a kitchen which is suitable for the preparation of coffee and tea, light snacks and cocktail food. Users are expected to make their own catering arrangements with an outside contractor.

**Costs:** British firms will be invited to book the exhibition space for a British trade exhibition and to pay a participation fee of £100, which includes the space, stand and normal mounting of exhibits. Individual British companies or their agents in Japan can book the exhibition for short-term sales promotions or individual product exhibitions. A charge of £50 per day to cover overheads will be made.

The conference/seminar facilities will be available to British firms or their Japanese representatives for sales promotion conferences, marketing seminars or training sessions. The facilities include equipment for audio-visual presentation and catering for receptions is possible. A charge of £5 an hour to cover overheads will be made.

**Contacts:** All firms requiring further details of the facilities offered by the British Export Marketing Centre should apply to: The Director, British Export Marketing Centre, Pola Aoyama Building, 5-17 Minami Aoyama, 2 chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, Japan (tel. 4026121; telex J28666 (A/B UKTRADE)).

Full details of the specially sponsored British Export Marketing Centre exhibitions can be obtained from: Exports to Japan Unit, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 613).

## Booklets about the Japanese market

To MARK the forthcoming visit to Britain of the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Tanaka, September 29-October 7, the Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute has just published two booklets of interest to British exporters. The first, *Japan—A Growing Market for British Exports*, gives details of Japanese imports and British exports over the last three years together with an analysis of the British share of certain promising market sectors. The second booklet, *Japan—Some Problems of the Seventies*, surveys likely developments in Japan in such fields as pollution, housing, distribution, technology, energy, agriculture and transport.

Free copies may be obtained from: The Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute, 342-346 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5HB.

Another series of booklets to help the British exporter to Japan has been published by the Japan External Trade Research Organisation (JETRO) and covers many aspects of selling in Japan:

1. Japan as an Export Market.
2. Using Trading Companies in Exporting to Japan.
3. Publications on the Japanese Market.
4. Planning for Distribution in Japan.
5. Retailing in the Japanese Consumer Market
6. The Japanese Consumer.
7. Sales Promotion in the Japanese Market.
8. Doing Business in Japan.

Free copies may be obtained from JETRO in London or by writing to the Exports to Japan Unit, British Overseas Trade Board, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M THU.

# For exporting and technological achievements

The 1974 Awards will be made to those firms and organisations who show, for their size, the most outstanding achievements in increasing exports or in technological innovation.

Applicants must be UK-based producers of goods or providers of a service but there is no limit as to size. Units with less than 200 employees received over one third of all the Awards granted this year.

The ninth annual list of Award winners will be announced on The Queen's personal birthday, 21st April, 1974.

**For full information about eligibility, application forms and guidance notes, get in touch with The Secretary, The Office of The Queen's Award to Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Telephone: 01-222 2277. Telex 27366.**

**Would you please indicate whether your application will be in respect of exports or technology or both.**

**The closing date for applications is 31st October, 1973.**

# Declaration of Ministers at Tokyo opening of new round of multilateral trade negotiations

IN the issue of September 20 we published the speech of Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, at the recent GATT Ministerial conference in Tokyo, which opened a further round of multilateral trade negotiations.

We now give below the text of the declaration adopted on September 14, 1973, by the Ministers of about 100 countries represented at the Conference. The new round of trade talks represents a far-reaching attempt to reduce further the world's trade barriers. The first steps in the negotiations are to be taken at a meeting to be held before November 1, 1973, of the Trade Negotiations Committee; the intention is that the negotiations should be concluded in 1975.

The Text of the Ministers' declaration:

'The Ministers, having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Trade Negotiations and having noted that a number of governments have decided to enter into comprehensive multilateral trade negotiations in the framework of GATT and that other governments have indicated their intention to make a decision as soon as possible, declare the negotiations officially open. Those governments which have decided to negotiate have notified the Director-General of GATT to this effect, and the Ministers agree that it will be open to any other government, through a notification to the Director-General, to participate in the negotiations. The Ministers hope that the negotiations will involve the active participation of as many countries as possible. They expect the negotiations to be engaged effectively as rapidly as possible, and that, to that end, the governments concerned will have such authority as may be required.

## The aims

The negotiations shall aim to:

—achieve the expansion and ever-greater liberalisation of world trade and improvement in the standard of living and welfare of the people of the world, objectives which can be achieved, *inter alia*, through the progressive dismantling of obstacles to trade and the improvement of the international framework for the conduct of world trade;

—secure additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries so as to achieve a substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, the diversification of their exports, the acceleration of the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs, an improvement in the possibilities for these countries to participate in the expansion of world trade and a better balance as between developed and developing countries in the sharing of the advantages resulting from this expansion, through, in the largest possible measure, a substantial improvement in the conditions of access for the products of interest to the developing countries and, wherever appropriate, measures designed to attain stable, equitable and remunerative prices for primary products.

To this end, co-ordinated efforts shall be made to solve in an equitable way the trade problems of all participating countries, taking into account the specific trade problems of the developing countries.

To this end the negotiations should aim, *inter alia*, to:

(a) conduct negotiations on tariffs by employment of appropriate formulae of as general application as possible;

(b) reduce or eliminate non-tariff measures or, where this is not appropriate, to reduce or eliminate their trade restricting or distorting effects, and to bring such measures under more effective international discipline;

(c) include an examination of the possibilities for the co-ordinated reduction or elimination of all barriers to trade in selected sectors as a complementary technique;

(d) include an examination of the adequacy of the multilateral safeguard system, considering particularly the moralities of application of Article XIX, with a view to furthering trade liberalisation and preserving its results;

(e) include, as regards agriculture, an approach to negotiations which, while in line with the general objectives of the negotiations, should take account of the special characteristics and problems in this sector;

(f) treat tropical products as a special and priority sector.

The negotiations shall cover tariffs, non-tariff barriers and other measures which impede or distort international trade in both industrial and agricultural products, including tropical products and raw materials, whether in primary form or at any stage of processing, including in particular products of export interest to developing countries and measures affecting their exports.

## Mutual advantage and commitment

The negotiations shall be conducted on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage, mutual commitment and overall reciprocity, while observing the most-favoured-nation clause, and consistently with the provisions of the General Agreement relating to such negotiations. Participants shall jointly endeavour in the negotiations to achieve, by appropriate methods, an overall balance of advantage at the highest possible level. The developed countries do not expect reciprocity for commitments made by them in the negotiations to reduce or remove tariff and other barriers to the trade of developing countries, ie the developed countries do not expect the developing countries, in the course of the trade negotiations, to make contributions which are inconsistent with their individual development, financial and trade needs. The Ministers recognise the need for special measures to be taken in the negotiations to assist the developing countries in their efforts to increase their export earnings and promote their economic development and, where appropriate, for priority attention to be given to products or areas of interest to developing countries. They also recognise the importance of maintaining and improving the Generalised System of preferences. They further recognise the importance of the application of differential measures to developing countries in ways which will provide special and more favourable treatment for them in areas of the negotiation where this is feasible and appropriate.

The Ministers recognise that the particular situation and problems of the least developed among the developing countries shall be given special attention, and stress the need to ensure that these countries receive special treatment in the context of any general or specific measures taken in favour of the developing countries during the negotiations.

## Durable and equitable monetary system

The policy of liberalising world trade cannot be carried out successfully in the absence of parallel efforts to set up a monetary system which shields the world economy from the shocks and imbalances which have previously occurred.The Ministers will not lose sight of the fact that the efforts which are to be made in the trade field imply continuing efforts to maintain orderly conditions and to establish a durable and equitable monetary system.

The Ministers recognise equally that the new phase in the liberalisation of trade which it is their intention to undertake should facilitate the orderly functioning of the monetary system.

The Ministers recognise that they should bear these considerations in mind both at the opening of and throughout the negotiations. Efforts in these two fields will thus be able to contribute effectively to an improvement of international economic relations, taking into account the special characteristics of the economies of the developing countries and their problems.

The negotiations shall be considered as one undertaking, the various elements of which shall move forward together.

Support is reaffirmed for the principles, rules and disciplines provided for under the General Agreement[1]. Consideration shall be given to improvements in the international framework for the conduct of world trade which might be desirable in the light of progress in the negotiations and, in this endeavour, care shall be

(*continued on next page*)

## GATT DECLARATION
*continued*

taken to ensure that any measures introduced as a result are consistent with the overall objectives and principles of the trade negotiations and particularly of trade liberalisation.

A Trade Negotiations Committee is established, with authority, taking into account the present Declaration, *inter alia*:

(a) to elaborate and put into effect detailed trade negotiating plans and to establish appropriate negotiating procedures, including special procedures for the negotiations between developed and developing countries;
(b) to supervise the progress of the negotiations.

The Trade Negotiations Committee shall be open to participating governments[2]. The Trade Negotiations Committee shall hold its opening meeting not later than November 1, 1973.

The Ministers intend that the trade negotiations be concluded in 1975.'

[1] This does not necessarily represent the views of representatives of countries not now parties to the General Agreement.
[2] Including the European Communities.

# British exports to Europe trade officers confer

THE European Trade Committee of the British Overseas Trade Board, under its Chairman, Mr. D. J. Ezra, on September 21 held a joint session with the heads of the Commercial Departments of the British Embassies covering the Western European countries for which it is responsible.

The session had for its purpose to review the trend of British export trade to Western Europe and to develop and consider the policies by which the official export promotion services at the disposal of the BOTB could best be applied to maximising British exports to Western Europe. The Committee's area of responsibility covers West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, Norway, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden, Finland, Portugal, Switzerland, Spain, Greece and Turkey—an area which took almost £3,400 million worth of British exports in the first seven months of 1973.

The particular competitivity of British exports in present conditions and the size and growth of the Western European market constitute, as the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. Peter Walker, has recently stressed, a unique opportunity and challenge to British industry.

Mr. Ezra and his Committee are determined to make every possible effort both to bring this to industry's notice, and to ensure the most effective deployment of the official export promotion services in support.

## Export Award for Smaller Manufacturers

DETAILS have been announced of the fifth Annual Export Award for Smaller Manufacturers. The award, sponsored by British Airways BOAC, the British Overseas Trade Board and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce is made every year to five firms to mark the contribution which they have made to British exports. Any manufacturing company, or group of companies, employing fewer than 200 people, whose exports exceeded £50,000 in the year ending March 31, 1972, and £100,000 in the year ending March 31, 1973, is qualified to apply.

Since the Award is intended to recognise the achievement of the staff as well as the firm, it provides an opportunity for a nominated employee from the shop floor or office of each winning firm, accompanied by his or her wife or husband, to participate in a group tour overseas. This is organised by British Airways BOAC. On this occasion the tour will be to Canada and Bermuda in May 1974. A week's holiday in Bermuda will be preceded by a few days in both Montreal and Toronto which will be taken up by sightseeing and attendance at some official functions.

A trophy and certificate will be presented to the chairman or chief executive of each of the winning firms at a ceremony to be held at the Savoy Hotel on March 14, 1974. Certificates will be presented to the five runners-up.

The entries will be judged by a six-man panel: Mr. Campbell Adamson, Director General, CBI, Mr. Vic Feather, Mr. Richard Hilary, Commercial Director, British Airways BOAC, Mr. Patrick de Lazlo, President, Smaller Businesses Association, Mr. John Raven, Director General, Association of the British Chambers of Commerce and Mr. James Rooke, Chief Executive, British Overseas Trade Board.

The closing date for entries is December 1, 1973. Application forms may be obtained from: Mr. J. D. Im Thurm, Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 68 Queen Street, London EC4; Mr. A. W. Nicholls, Confederation of British Industry, 21 Tothill Street, London, SW1; The Regional Offices, or Small Firms Advisory Centres of the Department of Trade and Industry; and export clubs, British Airways Travel Centres, or Miss S. Pickett, Smaller Businesses Association, Europe House, World Trade Centre, London E1 9AA.

# More investors could profit by ECGD insurance

**—Lord Limeric**

ADDRESSING the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce on September 18, Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, said: 'Overseas investment can be a valuable means of expanding trade. On the latest available figures our investment abroad totalled nearly £7,000 million, second in magnitude only to that of the United States.

'Although about a thousand British firms have investments abroad, there are many others who have been deterred by the political risks involved. Contrary to general belief these are not confined to developing countries. In most countries compensation is paid for expropriation; but it is often too little and too late. Loss may also arise through war and restrictions on remittances.

'Last year we initiated an ECGD scheme which takes the political risks of overseas investment off the businessman for up to 15 years. ECGD have now insured 16 investments worth £3 million, seven of them in Africa, and there is a substantial number in the pipeline. But I have the feeling that more investors could profit by the scheme. The scheme is comparable to that run by a number of other countries, and indeed offers better value than many.

'Although I believe most industrialists have now heard of the scheme, not all know enough of what it does. Many of you will shortly be getting a booklet, to which I have written a foreword, setting this out in detail. I hope that any of you who may be considering the possibility of investing overseas will keep the scheme very fully in mind'.

*At the opening of Commerce House, the new home of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade (right), is seen inspecting a Sheffield-made penknife shown to him by Mr. W. G. Ibberson, hon. secretary and a past president of the Chamber (centre), and Mr. Ruben Viner, hon. treasurer.*

# Britain beams brightly at Munich laser exhibition

**From Neil Rothnie, Commercial Section, British Consulate-General, Munich:** The first exhibition and congress held in West Germany devoted entirely to the new technology of laser and associated opto-electronic equipment took place in Munich from September 4 to 7. Over 160 companies from 12 countries exhibited their products and over 4,000 trade visitors from all over the world attended the event. The congress was attended by 830 experts and included the American inventor of the laser beam, Dr. Theodore Maiman, as well as the Russian Nobel Prize winner, Professor Alexander Prokhorov, whose theoretical work largely paved the way for the new technology.

The primary aim of 'Laser 73' was to show and demonstrate areas of application in the fields of this relatively new technology which has developed over the last 13 years. Although originally regarded as a scientific toy which would have little practical application in industry, laser equipment is now to be found in many sectors of industrial and scientific endeavour. Some present areas of use are pollution detection and atmospheric monitoring, military range-finding equipment, drilling and spot welding miniature components, laser resistor trimming in the electronic components field, and, last but not least, the use of lasers in the area of medical surgery. With many other areas of present and possible future application there is little doubt that laser and opto-electronics technology constitute a growth industry with a potential to change radically present thinking on communications and the production of energy.

### British contingent

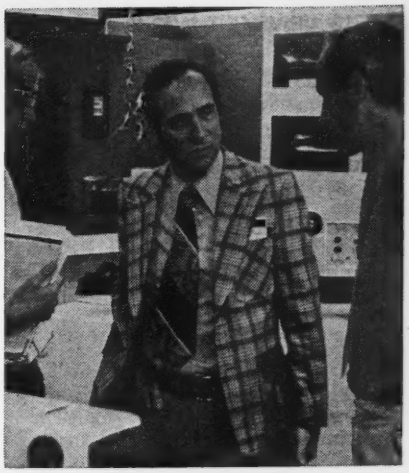
Although American firms largely dominate the field of applied laser technology, British industry has much to offer and this was made patently clear during 'Laser 73'. A total of 20 British firms formed the second largest foreign contingent at the exhibition, 15 of these participating on a joint venture stand sponsored by the SIRA Institute in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry.

The equipment being shown on the British stand was of a highly sophisticated nature, ranging from laser cameras able to take pictures at intervals of millionths of a second, to industry laser systems used for cutting, drilling and welding, as well as equipment for trimming electronic resistor components automatically to the correct resistance value.

As might be expected at such a specialised event, it was often difficult for the layman to establish the purpose of a particular product but it was observed that the British display evoked great interest—not to say excitement—among the experts. As the main purpose of the exhibition was to promote technical discussion between engineers, designers and manufacturers concerned with different production problems, the outside observer might safely assume from the activity on the joint venture stand that the British were springing a few surprises on their competitors.

This assumption was borne out by the individual comment of the members of the United Kingdom joint venture stand. The consensus of opinion was that 'Laser 73' was the best exhibition of its kind that had been held anywhere in the world. All United Kingdom exhibitors left the exhibition stimulated by the degree of interest shown in their equipment and taking with them an awareness of the problems and requirements of their potential customers. In spite of the fact that with the high degree of specialisation in the field of opto-electronics with its sophisticated and complicated systems and complex component parts, a two-year lapse is not unusual between the initial contact and the close of a sale, there was a general feeling that firm business would be forthcoming as a result of participation.

The success of 'Laser 73' confirmed the need for such an exhibition and it will doubtless become an established event in the calendar of European trade fairs. British manufacturers of laser equipment and opto-electronic products are well aware of the potential of the European market in general and the West German market in particular and all the United Kingdom participants at 'Laser 73' confirmed that they would be taking part at the next event, which is to be held from June 24 to 27, 1975, at the Munich exhibition grounds. Further details can be obtained in due course from the organisers, Munchener Messe and Ausstellungs Gesellschaft, 8 Munchen 12, Postfach 200, or Fairs and Promotions Branch of the DTI.



*Dr. Maiman (centre), who invented the laser beam in 1960, photographed on the stand of John Hadland at the Munich 'Laser 73' exhibition. Dr. Maiman, who comes from the United States, discussed the British company's image converter cameras.*

# Britain biggest exhibitor at world's biggest leather fair

**From T. C. Almond, British Embassy, Paris:** Britain was the largest exhibitor at the biggest and most important annual international leather trade fair—Paris Leather Week, held this year from September 8 to 11. British exhibitors numbered 139, of which 80 received joint venture support by the BOTB in conjunction with three trade associations—the British Leather Federation, the Skin, Hide and Leather Traders Association and the British Footwear Manufacturers Federation.

About 40 countries took part. United Kingdom participation over the years, regularly supported by the Government since 1961, has played a major part in giving the exhibition its international status.

The exhibition was shortened this year to four days and there was a noticeable increase in activity at the start of business on the first day. There was the usual large attendance of foreign buyers, with a significant number from North America, Scandinavia and Japan, although the usual visitors from Germany and other countries where money is tight were conspicuous by their absence.

Despite the worldwide increase in the price of leather and the continuing difficulties in the

*Sir Peter Allen, a member of the British Overseas Trade Board, examines an exhibit of West Coast Tanneries Ltd. at the Paris Leather Week. The company's export manager, Mr. Leslie T. Pal (centre) is showing Sir Peter the hide, and on the left is the Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy in Paris, Mr. Peter Lawrence.*

## PARIS LEATHER WEEK
*continued*

supply of the basic raw material for this industry, more business than ever was done at the exhibition.

British exhibitors were more than satisfied with the number of buyers and contacts, and it was estimated that the British Leather Federation members in the tannery section alone would do about £1 million worth of business as a result of participation.

In addition particularly lively interest was shown in the British machinery section where Edward Wilson sold more fleshing blades in the first two days of the show than they had sold in the previous six years at the exhibition. Also Norris Industries Ltd. and A. N. Marr Ltd. with their prototype machine were both pleased with orders received. Tomlinson's also received many inquiries for its new expanding toggle frame.

Individual successes in the footwear section were reported from K Shoes, which made a big effort with its stand and effective pin-point advance publicity mailing shots. The 'way-out' designs of Terry de Havilland had interest from buyers from all over the world.

In the accessories section Thomas Walker in its first time at the salon received inquiries and orders beyond all expectations.

This exhibition is without doubt the world meeting place for the leather industry and the event fully lived up to its international reputation. Next year's salon is scheduled to take place from September 7 to 10.

# Big orders for Britain secured at Leipzig autumn fair

**From M. L. Dalton, Commercial Dept., British Embassy, Berlin:** By the end of the week at the Leipzig Autumn Fair (September 2 to 9), encouraging reports were received of business secured by British firms. Perhaps the most spectacular was the total of initial orders won by Dunlop Ltd. amounting to £400,000. Half this sum was for the supply of bus and lorry tyres to Yugoslavia.

*One of the main attractions in the consumer division of the Leipzig fair was this stand of Lesney Products. Among the admirers of the Matchbox toys in the picture is Mr. P. Rhodes (left), Britain's Charge d'Affaires at East Berlin.*

British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd., Leicester, reinforced its position in the GDR market with a contract valued at £45,000; follow-up contracts are expected at a later date. Setright Registers Ltd., London, is contributing to the development of the GDR's transport system through the supply of ticket machines, and a contract for £60,000 is to be signed in a few weeks. A follow-up contract of more than double this figure is expected next year. Lesney Products, toy manufacturers, again proved to be one of the main attractions in the consumer division and reports its best ever Leipzig fair.

The DTI's information stand again proved itself to be of great value to British businessmen. This was the second official British participation at Leipzig and the first since the establishment of the British Embassy in Berlin. All members of the Embassy's Commercial Department were in Leipzig for the fair and, together with DTI officials, they were able to assist visiting businessmen and exhibitors as well as to handle inquiries from GDR trade circles.

The DTI stand was specially designed for the needs of the Leipzig fair. A large lounge and two private interview rooms were included to help provide a conducive atmosphere for business discussions and a meeting point for representatives of the 86 British exhibitors.

The fair marked a further stage in the development of the fair's specialisation into different product sectors for the spring and autumn events. This main fairground concentrated on basic chemicals; mechanical engineering (including chemical plant, plastics machinery, papermaking and printing machinery, textile and shoe-making machinery, woodworking machinery; vehicles; medical and clinical laboratory equipment; leisure and sports goods; furniture; interior decoration and domestic equipment products. The second area of the fair in the city centre comprised a number of exhibition halls housing household and domestic appliances; paper and printed products; glassware, porcelain and earthenware; textiles; leather and footwear; food and allied products; and educational aids.

At the beginning of the fair, Mr. J. S. Rooke, chief executive, BOTB, and Sir John Stevens, chairman of the EETC, visited Leipzig. They had useful discussions on the future of Anglo/GDR trade with both GDR officials and British exhibitors and hosted a reception at which British and GDR guests were able to make many useful contacts. Mr. J. Peel, deputy chairman of the EETC, accompanied the visitors.

In mid-week the GDR Minister for External Economic Relations, Herr Horst Sölle, visited the DTI stand. He discussed various aspects of UK/GDR trade relations with the British Charge d'Affaires and the Commercial Counsellor and confirmed his Government's desire to see an expansion in the volume of trade.

And here is an encouraging tailpiece: to J. and G. Stodart Ltd., Scotch whisky manufacturers, Dumbarton, from the Leipzig fair authorities—a gold medal.

*Sir John Stevens, chairman of the East European Trade Council, at the DTI information stand at the Leipzig fair. In the background is Mr. J. E. Reeve, Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy, East Berlin.*

# British bid for growing US office equipment market

**From Maurice Sullivan, Commercial Dept., British Consulate-General, Chicago:** The United States is one of the best and fastest growing markets for British manufacturers of office equipment and supplies—and the best place to meet dealers is the National Office Products Association Exhibition in Chicago, held this year from September 8 to 11.

For the second year running British companies took part—10 incorporated in a joint venture sponsored by the Business Equipment Trade Association and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board.

The exhibition was held at McCormick Place and ran concurrently with the Association's annual convention at the Conrad Hilton Hotel. Participants included companies from Canada and Japan, but the Japanese exhibited under their United States company names.

There is a large market in the Middle West of the United States but, although the national convention and show is held annually at Chicago, a prospective British exporter should look also for a distributor/agent on both the east and west coasts. The show is, of course, an ideal event for meeting prospective representatives.

Products on display ranged from the simple to the sophisticated and included photocopying (in colour) machines, pocket calculators including a do-it-yourself version, furniture, business encoding machines, and combination safes.

There is no doubt the British companies taking part in the show were well satisfied. One, who had misgivings about attending, was enthusiastic that good business would be achieved. Another said 'big deal pending', and another remarked that the good quality goods were much in demand.

Next year's event will be held again at McCormick Place, Chicago, from October 19 to 22.

*Part of the large British representation at Europe's first International Knitting Machinery Exhibition, held at Basle. Right: The British Ambassador to Switzerland, Mr. J. R. Wraight (left) is seen here discussing knitwear made from yarns spun by Thos. Burnley & Sons Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, with Mr. Ian Peters, export sales manager.*

# UK provides third of exhibitors at knitting machinery show

BRITAIN contributed nearly a third of the exhibitors—39 out of 124—at Europe's first International Knitting Machinery Exhibition, which took place at Basle, Switzerland, from September 11 to 15. Most of the British exhibitors took advantage of the joint venture which was organised by the London Chamber of Commerce and supported by the BOTB.

Sixteen other countries participated and those represented by the largest number of firms were Italy, West Germany, Japan, Spain, Switzerland and France. Other countries represented were USA, Belgium, Argentine, Israel, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Finland.

The exhibition is a new event and in line with the trend for compact, specialised exhibitions and in this case the need of the knitting industry to have its own exhibition outside the all-embracing ITMA exhibition organised by the Comite Européen des Constructeurs de Matériel Textilé every four years in a different country.

The German and Swiss trade associations boycotted the event this time, which, however, did not prevent firms from these countries participating. The only criticism heard was that as a result of this boycott, the fair was not as big as some buyers hoped it would be. According to the organisers, the German trade association now regrets the decision not to participate and may well do so at the next event.

## Visitors from 50 countries

However, attendance for the five-day event was well in excess of the 10,000 expected. They came from over 50 countries with the majority from Switzerland and the neighbouring EEC countries of West Germany, France and Italy. There were strong contingents also from the United Kingdom, Japan, Spain, Finland, the USA and South Africa. Among the British visitors was a party from the Knitwear and Hosiery Manufacturers Associations of Leicester, Hinkley and Nottingham.

An area of 10,000 sq. metres in three halls was filled by the latest developments in mechanically and electronically controlled machines for knitwear production, together with such associated processes as advanced pattern preparation systems, dyeing and finishing, cutting, fault detection, thermal transfer printing, quality control, making-up and packaging. Natural and synthetic yarns and blends were also displayed.

## British machinery

The opening day was marked by a visit of the Ambassador to Switzerland, Mr. J. R. Wraight, and Mr. E. Rayne representing the BOTB, who, when touring the exhibition, were presented with a wide-ranging cross-section of British knitting and associated machinery and a variety of natural and synthetic yarns and blends —in all the most recent developments of fabric and garment-making technology.

Special interest was shown by visitors in sophisticated electronic computerised equipment, and all the UK firms said that they were well patronised by buyers from Japan, South America, the Middle East, as well as from Europe.

Generally speaking, the United Kingdom knitting machinery manufacturers were more than satisfied with the fair. Most of the companies said that they would seriously consider participating in this fair if it takes place again in 1977.

## Order worth £2 million

Although no figures of business secured by British exhibitors at the fair can be given, it is known that in the case of one firm, machinery worth £2 million was sold!

Staged in conjunction with the exhibition was a two-day symposium, Electronics in Knitting, which attracted specialist speakers and delegates from nearly 20 countries.

The exhibition was organised by a United Kingdom firm, Mack-Brooks Exhibitions Ltd. of St. Albans, and was the third successful event which they had organised in the exhibition halls of the Swiss Industries Fair in Basle.

# 'Die Briten kommen'— advance of British radio and TV manufacturers

**From Hans Henkel, British Consulate-General, Berlin:** 'The British are coming'—this title adopted by Rank Radio International for some of their literature at the 2nd International Radio and Television Exhibition in West Berlin recalled a recent German television programme dealing with Britain as a member of the European Communities. It illustrates the confident and well-prepared advance of some leading British radio and television manufacturers into the European market, well demonstrated by their stands at this exhibition.

In addition to Rank, which showed a wide range of audio and television equipment, Thorn-Ferguson was well represented with an attractive 420 sq. metre stand—the most elaborate the company produced for an international show—with a comprehensive range of products. Decca Radio and Television also had a large, attractive and well-manned stand. Other British exhibitors included Plessey Consumer Electronics, BSR, SME, Celestion, and Goodman Loudspeakers.

Although there was no joint venture this year as there was in 1971, stand space occupied by British exhibitors exceeded 1,200 sq. metres, and most exhibitors were satisfied with the results.

Over 370 firms from 24 countries took part in the exhibition, which attracted a record attendance of 603,000, verifying its claim to be the largest audio-television exhibition in Europe.

On the technical side, the Teldec video-disc, introduced at the last exhibition in 1971, has reached maturity. A newly developed video-disc unit introduced by Phillips may prove to be a serious competitor when it becomes available in 1975. This unit uses a laser beam to 'read' the record instead of the mechanical device in the Teldec machine. For the first time a number of German manufacturers exhibited portable colour TV sets incorporating Japanese picture tubes.

In the recording field, the exhibition clearly showed the trend towards the hi-fi cassette. Pre-recorded tapes have gained a firm foothold on the market and sales in German increased by 62 per cent between 1971 and 1972.

The growing popularity of quadrophonic sound has led to a vastly increased range from true four-channel reproduction to pseudo four-channel sound.

Two loudspeaker developments attracted interest. Rank presented a 70 Watt 'active' box with integrated three-channel amplifier. This type of loudspeaker is said by the manufacturers to work with less distortion and give a better sound, particularly in the bass, than

## BERLIN RADIO & TV EXHIBITION
*continued*

comparable 'passive' boxes. Phillips showed a loudspeaker system which achieves high fidelity reproduction with small units.

It is unlikely that the date and place of the next exhibition in 1975 will be decided before the middle of October this year. Berlin's strong claim to stage the next exhibition is being disputed by other Federal German cities.

*Thorn-Ferguson produced its most elaborate stand for an international show in its representation at the Berlin Radio and Television Exhibition. Mr. J. S. Rooke, BOTB chief executive, is seen at the stand with Mr. Baxter (right), director, International Division, Thorn Consumer Electronics Ltd. In the background is HM Consul-General, Berlin, Mr. G. F. Edwards.*

# BFEC opens gate to Scandinavia

COPENHAGEN, gateway to the Scandinavian market of 22 million consumers with a recently estimated annual total food consumption of £12,000 million, or £575 per inhabitant, will be the venue of an International Food Fair, October 12 to 21.

This is the first international food fair to be held in Copenhagen and 20 British food companies are taking advantage of this opportunity, sponsored by the British Food Export Council and supported as a joint venture by the British Overseas Trade Board. It is also the first international exhibition to be held in Denmark since both countries became members of the Common Market.

Britain is participating in this exhibition as a follow-up to the Trade Drive launched by the DTI in 1972 and the successful BFEC inward missions from Sweden and Denmark in 1973. The volume of exports in 1972 to Denmark amounted to £5,194,427 representing 3 per cent of our total world exports of processed food.

British exhibitors at the International Food Fair cover a wide range of processed foods and include: O.P. Chocolate Specialities Ltd., Smith Kendon Ltd., Schwartz Spices Ltd., FAB Foods Ltd., Bluebird Confectionery Ltd., Hammonds Sauce Co. Ltd., Goodall Backhouse and Co. Ltd., Swizzels/Matlow Ltd., W. A. Baxter and Sons Ltd., Merrydown Wine Co. Ltd., Tavener Rutledge Ltd., United Biscuits Ltd., Trebor (Overseas) Ltd., Smedley/HP Ltd., Redgate and Co. Ltd., A. L. Simpkin and Co. Ltd., Rose's Marmalades, Chivers Jams, Chiltonian Ltd., Ridgways Ltd.

*And even a tool for taking a stone from a horse's hoof. . . . This 'pocket' knife was a big attraction among Kumfi-kut products of George Wostenholm & Son Ltd., Sheffield, at the New York Hardware Show. Sales and marketing director Mr. Alan Ostcliffe (centre), demonstrates its versatility to Mr. David Swindin (left) and Mr. A. C. Roozen, both of the United States.*

# Hardware and hard work—regular showing rewarded at New York

**From J. L. Morrison, British Trade Development Office, New York:** British manufacturers were well represented during the four very successful days at this year's New York National Hardware Show. Seventeen companies took part in the joint venture organised by the Federation of Horticultural Exporters and the Hardware Manufacturers' Federation and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board. From the time the show opened buyer traffic was heavy and continuous and all the British exhibitors did well and intend to return to New York next year. Their success again demonstrated the value of regular participation in a trade show by a British contingent; many of the American buyers immediately sought them out.

An example of a joint venture in another context could be seen in the garden pools and fountain displays of James Beresford & Son Ltd. whose superbly engineered and exclusive pump produced in Britain is married to the plastic garden pools produced in the United States at a factory owned and operated by an expatriate Englishman. Three British companies (Spraygen, ASL Airflow, and Tudor Accessories Ltd.) concentrated their effort on garden sprayers, and Fyba Pot Ltd. gave American buyers their first sight of the company's bio-degradable plant-pots for both commercial and amateur gardeners. For the more relaxed gardener there was a choice of British garden chairs. L. E. Gant Ltd. again showed its successful leisure furniture and R. A. Lister Agriculture Ltd. introduced a new line in knocked-down form made of Burma teak which aroused great interest on the part of importers and park superintendents. A regular exhibitor at the show is Langdon (London) Ltd.: to the normal range of plastics-coated steel products was added a new line of plastics self-watering flower pots which appeared to be very successful.

British companies showing houseware included Croydex Rubber Products Ltd., which expected participation to result in at least one agency agreement. Dunlop Semtex Ltd. showed high quality vinyl floor tiles and Crompton Nettlefold Stenman Ltd., which manufactures steel hinges and builders' hardware, highlighted a 'monkey hook' for use on hollow walls and doors. This company is a long-standing exporter to the United States but made its first appearance at the New York show.

The Hardware Show is open only to members of the trade and is an excellent vehicle for the promotion in this country of British manufactures in the hardware and horticultural fields. For the future, British manufacturers of greenhouses, ranging from the lean-to type to free standing semi-commercial sized units fully heated and capable of withstanding sub-zero temperatures, should note that these are in increasing demand here particularly by the private householder. Ever rising costs of cut flowers and vegetables and the constant and increasing emphasis on ecology are all contributing to a growing demand for greenhouses, and some British manufacturers are already getting their products firmly established.

## Brighton toy fair '74 set for more overseas buyers

THE organisers of the 21st British International Toy Fair at Brighton to be held January 26-30 next year, report that they have put up the 'House Full' notice seven months ahead of opening. Over 400 toymakers and hobbies and model railways manufacturers will be represented. The demand for space has been so great that the waiting list has had to be closed.

The 1973 fair broke all size and attendance records, with business activity at a very high level. The survey of attendance, involving a computer analysis, is believed to be the first conducted in such depth at any international toy fair and its results will help the shaping of future policy. Of the 5,348 UK buyers, 58 per cent were independent retailers, 21 per cent multiple retailers and department stores, 18 per cent wholesalers and 3 per cent mail order and cash and carry buyers.

Some 1,244 overseas buyers attended from 50 countries: 29 per cent of these came from within the EEC and 15 per cent from North America.

The 1974 fair will occupy 170,000 sq. ft. in the Corn Exchange, Grand and Bedford Hotels, and the Metropole complex.

# EXPORT BUSINESS

## British equipment for Australia's new colour TV service

AMALGAMATED Wireless (Australasia) Ltd., acting on behalf of Marconi Communications Systems Ltd., has won the lion's share of the first wave of orders for equipment for Australia's colour television service due to begin in April 1975. Marconi will be supplying equipment worth over $A4 million which includes more than 40 Mark VIII automatic colour cameras, three outside broadcast vehicles, two of the new advanced integral telecine units, and a large quantity of other studio equipment.

The orders were won against European, Japanese, and North American competition, and follow comprehensive demonstrations and evaluation of equipment to engineers both in Australia and at the company's headquarters in Chelmsford.

One of the highlights of the orders is the supply of the new Marconi integral telecine unit to two Brisbane stations, BTQ7 and QTQ9. This new equipment, the B3404 introduced earlier this year, is the first telecine to incorporate projectors designed with the specific requirements of television in mind with operational features tailored to meet the demands of the broadcasting industry. These orders follow those for nine B3404s which formed part of the £3.25 million colour television equipment order from Yugoslavia announced in May this year.

Sales of the Mark VIII camera have now topped the 150 mark, and in addition to Australia are in use in the United Kingdom, North and South America, China, East and West Europe and the Middle East.

*Nearly 100 of these flameproof and weatherproof light fittings are being supplied by Heyes and Company Ltd., Wigan, Lancashire, for the lighting of cargo pump rooms, through the bulkhead, in Norwegian tankers. The shallow design of the fittings enables them to be fitted flush to the wall, which assists in providing clearer gangways than is possible with most other lighting equipment. Since the beginning of this year, 16 other countries, including Japan, Israel, Trinidad, Portugal and the United States have ordered similar Heyes fittings for shipping and industrial applications.*

## Finnish district heating scheme—Kent Instruments wins contract

THE main instrumentation contract—valued at approximately £150,000—for a district heating scheme in Finland has been awarded to Kent Instruments Ltd. of Luton, the main process control subsidiary of the George Kent Group. As main contractor, Kent Instruments will be responsible for both technical and commercial aspects of the contract, which is for the total instrumentation and control of a power generation and district heating development being carried out by Jyväskylän Kaupungin Sähkölaitos (JKS), the town electricity supply company for Jyväskylä, some 140 miles north of Helsinki in the central lakes area of Finland. Local labour will be used for the initial installation phase only.

Kent Instruments, together with three other George Kent Group companies, will supply equipment for the scheme, which is based on the local 30 MW Savela power station.

The contract was won against strong international competition, particularly from West German contractors who are well-established in Finland. It is the company's first major power plant contract in Finland and was obtained through close co-operation with Finnish agents OY Regulator AB, of Masala. A feature of the negotiations was the requirement for all documentation—instrument legends, technical manuals, instructions, drawings, installation data, and even the contract itself—to be presented in Finnish. Close co-operation on this by Regulator was of major importance in securing the business.

The three other George Kent Group companies involved in supplying equipment for the scheme are: Electronic Instruments Ltd., Chertsey (analytical instrumentation for water and steam purity); Foster Cambridge Ltd. Muswell Hill (potentiometric recorders); and Fielden Electronics Ltd, Wythenshawe, Manchester (analogue electro-pneumatic converters).

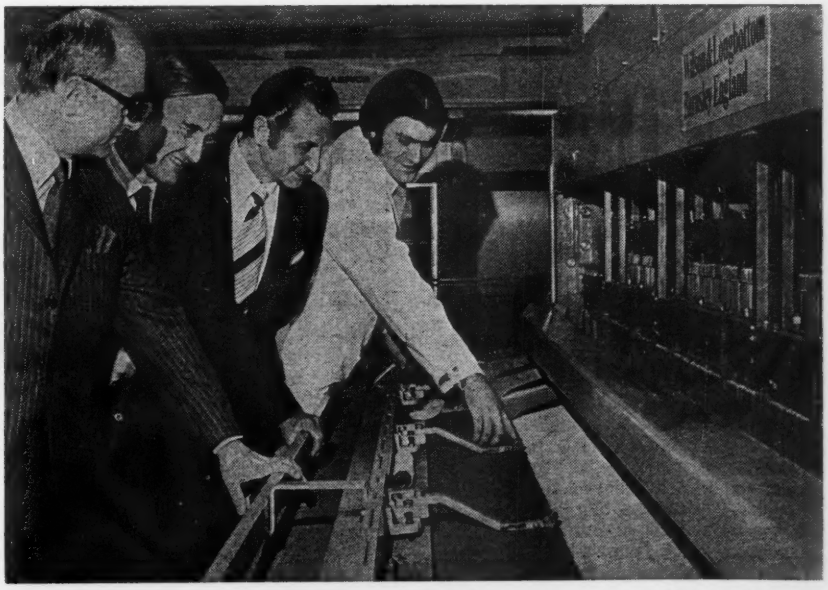
## Testing equipment for China—order follows Peking exhibition

AN order for dynamic materials testing equipment has been received by Instron Ltd. of High Wycombe from the China National Import and Export Corporation in Peking. The order, valued at more than £43,000, is the third to be received this year from the People's Republic of China, and is due, largely, to the company's participation in the British exhibition in Peking in March.

Over 75 per cent of Instron's production is exported. The company is exhibiting this month at Brno, Czechoslovakia.

## Barnsley company provides plant for mammoth Polish carpet factory

*First of fourteen 15 ft. Wilson carpet looms for Poland being handed over at a ceremony at the Barnsley factory of Wilson and Longbottom Ltd. From the right: Mr. R. Palinski, Polish Commercial Attache; Mr. Ian S. Porter, managing director, Wilson & Longbottom; Mr. W. Stolarski, Polish carpet buyer; and Mr. Bill Goulding, technical engineer, Wilson & Longbottom. The carpet factory, at Tadka Ajzena, 130 km from Warsaw, is being extended and Wilson and Longbottom Ltd., is also supplying the complete warp-preparation plant for the factory, which will ultimately become one of the largest in Europe. The company recently acquired a further order for £300,000 worth of machinery to extend the factory by a new building at Dywilan which will be controlled by the Ajzena factory. This follows an order of some twelve months ago for approximately £400,000 worth of equipment for the same factory.*

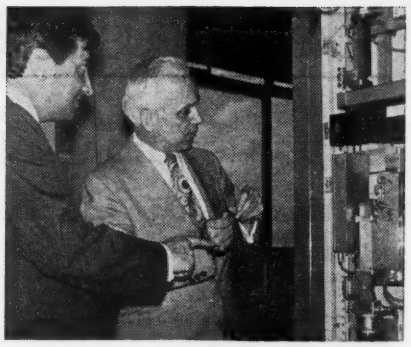


# Dubai dry dock—British firms win construction order

BUILDING of a dry dock complex at Dubai was taken a stage further this month when His Excellency Sheikh Hamdan bin Rashid Al Maktoum, chairman of the Dubai Dry Dock Company Ltd., signed an agreement for its construction with the British joint venture of Richard Costain and Taylor Woodrow.

The complex will provide repair and maintenance facilities, with berthing for eight VLCCs and docks for one million-ton and two half-million ton vessels. The project will include a 4,000 metre breakwater and the support buildings for engineering, maintenance, stores, general services and administration offices.

Sir William Halcrow and Partners are the consulting engineers and the financial arrangements are being handled by Lazard Brothers and Co. Ltd., merchant bankers.



*T. L. Leming, right, technical vice-president of MCI Communications Corporation, discussing design features of 6 GHz microwave-radio equipment with H. D. Hyamson, manager of the radio systems laboratory at GEC Telecommunications Ltd. The British company is supplying $3 million-worth of this equipment to MCI for part of a new nationwide communications network in the USA. There will be over 600 microwave-radio stations in the network which will be set up over a period of two to four years.*

## Rotork Sea Truck wins international orders

ORDERS from many parts of the world, totalling well over £100,000, have recently been placed for the Rotork Sea Truck. The orders cover many different versions of the workboat for a variety of civil and military applications.

They include construction work on a water storage project in Nigeria, diving duties and oil-rig ferry services in Singapore, a survey craft for a Middle East government's wild-life department and for construction work in Panama.

Military contracts include Sea Trucks for air-sea rescue and for trials as combat support boats, and bridge erection tugs for European and other overseas army and naval services.

The armed forces of 10 nations are now using the Sea Truck and the maker, Rotork Marine of Bath, reports that it is rapidly becoming a significant military supplier—as well as considerably broadening the civilian market for the craft.

## Cairo steel mill takes £125,000 Wellman furnace

WELLMAN Incandescent Ltd. has received an order worth £125,000 to supply a 15 ton per hour oil-fired, pusher-type furnace for reheating steel billets and ingots to Egypt's General Organisation for Industry, which placed the order on behalf of Delta Steel Mills SA, Cairo.

The plant, custom built to satisfy the client's particular requirements, will augment an existing Wellman pusher furnace which was installed during the country's reconstruction after the second world war. The new installation will form a fully integrated facility, comprising charging bogey, three zone, oil-fired, pusher type furnace, side discharge pusher, and fully automatic driven table system, incorporating a mechanised turntable which interconnects the discharge of the furnace with the approach tables of the client's roughing mill.

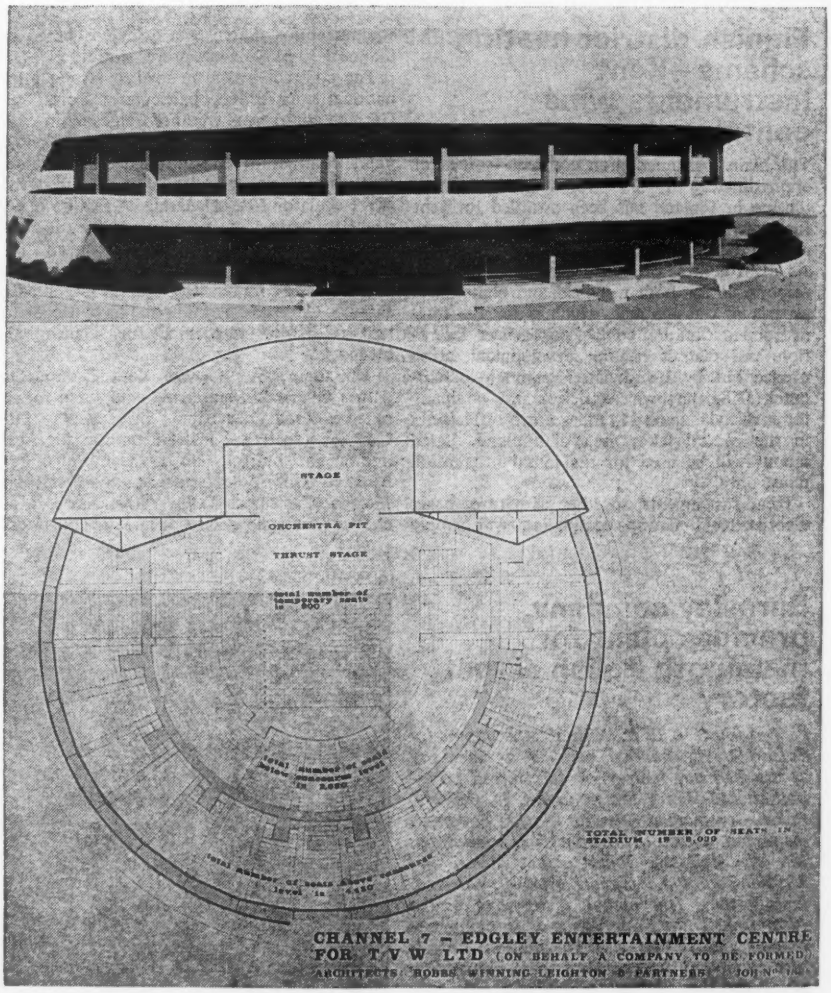
The order, states the company, follows the success of similar plant at the Steelworks of Northern Greece.

Wellman Incandescent Ltd, whose offices and works are at Smethwick, Warley, Worcestershire, is a member of The Wellman Engineering Corporation. The company designs and manufactures a wide range of thermal and chemical engineering equipment, including furnaces for all industrial applications.

## More Birlec foundry plant for Poland

A NEW foundry to produce cylinder liners for diesel engines at Delta-Krotoszyn in western Poland is to be equipped with melting and casting plant manufactured by British companies. Metalexport, the Polish foreign trade organisation, has awarded a contract valued at £556,000 to Gibson Engineering for a number of 'Carousel' centrifugal casting machines and Birlec induction metling furnaces.

Birlec is to supply ten electric furnaces with a value approaching £300,000. One of the world's largest furnace manufacturers, Birlec has its headquarters and manufacturing facilities at Aldridge, Walsall. While it has subsidiary and associated companies in Spain, India, Australia, South Africa, and Japan, and licensees in many other countries, it maintains a thriving export business. Poland is one of its prime markets and Birlex melting and heat treatment plant has been chosen for many Polish foundries, automotive plants and engineering works.




*Top picture shows an architect's model of the new A$5 million entertainment centre to be built in the heart of Perth, Western Australia, by Taylor Woodrow International Ltd. for TVW Ltd. and Michael Edgley Enterprises, of Australia. The Taylor Woodrow contract is valued at approximately A$3.5 million (£1.9 million) and is due for completion by the end of July next year. Lower picture shows plans of the 8,000 seat main auditorium, which can be converted from a conventional theatre with a thrust stage, to an arena suitable for circuses and sporting events. Architects are Hobbs Winning Leighton & Partners; consulting engineers, P. G. Airey & Associates; quantity surveyors, Ryder Hunt & Partners.*

# United Kingdom temporary exemptions from import duty in 1974

THE present system of United Kingdom temporary exemptions from import duty will end on December 31, 1973. The position in 1974 will be as set out below.

### UK full rate duties on goods currently exempt

From January 1, 1974, the full rate of United Kingdom duties on goods which were exempt from United Kingdom duty on January 1, 1972 (the base date for tariff alignment under Article 31 of the Treaty of Accession to the EEC), will be 40 per cent of the rate of duty applicable under the Community's Common Customs Tariff (CCT), taking into account any whole or partial suspensions of the CCT (the effective rate). In the case of goods covered by exemptions not in operation on the base date, for as long as the United Kingdom internal duty (M rate) in HM Customs and Excise tariff is suspended against other Member states of the Community in accordance with Article 34 of the Treaty of Accession (see below), the full rate of United Kingdom duty during 1974 will be:

(i) the effective CCT rate where that is lower than the present United Kingdom full rate of duty; or
(ii) in other cases the present United Kingdom full rate of duty plus 40 per cent of the difference between the effective rate of the CCT and the United Kingdom full rate tariff on January 1, 1972.

### Internal duties on goods from other Member states

In cases where a temporary exemption from United Kingdom duty was in operation on January 1, 1972, the duty will continue at a nil rate on goods imported from other Member states (Article 32 of the Treaty of Accession). In other cases the United Kingdom internal duty on goods imported from Member states can be suspended in accordance with Article 34 of the Treaty of Accession.

The Department of Trade and Industry proposes to recommend the continued suspension of internal duties on the goods included in the Annex to this notice for a further 12 months to December 31, 1974, or for such shorter period as may be justified. The Department will, however, be prepared to consider restoration of internal duties on January 1, 1974, or at some date during the year if—

(a) requests are received from United Kingdom manufacturers or from United Kingdom agents of Commonwealth producers seeking reimposition of the internal duty where they are in a position to meet a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand, or
(b) the persons who applied for the exemptions notify the Department that they do not wish the internal duty to be suspended next year.

Any producer wishing to propose the restoration of a duty under (a) or (b) above should provide the following information:

(c) the date when production is expected to become available;
(d) the estimated annual output of the plant; and
(e) estimated total United Kingdom annual demand.

Requests from producers for imposition of the tariff under either heading (a) or (b) should be made to the Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5515 (chemicals) and 3576 (non-chemicals), not later than October 12, 1973.

Any proposals for restoration of duties will subsequently be published in *Trade and Industry* so that users of the goods concerned may have an opportunity to put their views to the Department.

Applications from users for new suspensions of the United Kingdom internal tariff will be considered at any time against the Department's existing criteria for temporary exemptions, ie the duty must be shown to be significantly burdensome and there must be a substantial shortfall in supplies.

### Suspension of the Common Customs Tariff

Applications from users for suspension of the CCT under Articles 28 and 43 of the Treaty of Rome will also be considered by the Department. Users should, however, bear in mind that such suspensions require the unanimous agreement of all Member states. It will be necessary to show not only that the full rate of United Kingdom duty or the CCT rate, whichever is the lower, is burdensome, but also that a significant volume of imports is involved and that there is a substantial shortfall in supplies from Community sources (including countries with a preferential tariff agreement with the Community) to meet the Community demand for the product in question and for any competitive products. Normally suspensions of the CCT run from July 1 to June 30 each year.

Where it appears that there may be a case for suspending the CCT on goods listed in the Annex to this notice, the Department will shortly be inviting individual users to submit further information in those cases where this has not already been done.

### Non base-date temporary exemptions expected to be in operation on December 31, 1973

| Tariff No. | Description |
|---|---|
| 05.08 | Bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape) |
| 05.15 | Horse mackerel (trachurus trachurus) |
| | Mackerel (scomber scombrus) |
| 07.04 | Asparagus |
| | Celery |
| | Dried onions |
| 14.05 | Dried seaweed meal |
| 25.19 | Magnesite, dead-burned, containing (a) not less than 94 per cent by weight of magnesium compounds expressed as MgO, (b) not more than 0.05 per cent by weight of baron compounds expressed as $B_2O_3$, (c) not more than 3.0 per cent by weight of calcium compounds expressed as CaO, (d) not more than 1.75 per cent by weight of silicon compounds expressed as $SiO_2$, and (e) a total of not more than 3.0 per cent by weight of aluminium compounds and iron compounds expressed as $Al_2O_3$ and $Fe_2O_3$ |
| 28.15 | Phosphorus pentasulphide, containing less than 15 parts per million by weight of arsenic calculated as $As_2O_3$, and containing less than 35 parts per million by weight of iron calculated as Fe |
| 28.18 | Magnesium oxide, dead-burned but not fused, of a purity not less then 95 per cent, which contains:<br>(a) not more than 0.05 per cent by weight of boron compounds expressed as $B_2O_3$<br>(b) not more than 3.5 per cent by weight of calcium compounds expressed as CaO<br>(c) not more than 1.0 per cent by weight of silicon compounds expressed as $SiO_2$ and<br>(d) a total of not more than 0.5 per cent by weight of aluminium compounds and iron compounds expressed as $Al_2O_3$ and $Fe_2O_3$ |
| 28.24 | Cobaltous hydroxide |
| 28.30 | Barium chloride |
| | Cobaltous chloride |
| 28.37 | Potassium metabisulphite |
| 28.38 | Sodium persulphate |
| | Zinc sulphate |
| 28.40 | Sodium hypophosphite *mono*hydrate |
| 28.43 | Mercuric oxycyanide, which satisfies the requirements of the British Pharmaceutical Codex |
| 28.51 | Deuterated potassium dihydrogen orthophosphate in the form of single crystals |
| 28.52 | Mixed rare earth chlorides which, when precipitated as oxalates and calcined, yield not less than 45 per cent by weight of rare earth oxides, of which the content of cerium expressed as $CeO_2$ is not less than 45 per cent by weight and the content of samarium expressed as $Sm_2O_3$ is not more than 3 per cent by weight |
| 29.01 | Acenaphthene |
| | *iso*Butene of a purity not less than 99.0 per cent |
| | Ethylene |
| | 2-Methylnaphthalene |
| | Styrene |
| 29.02 | Bromotrichloromethane |
| | 1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane |
| | 2-Chloro-6-fluorotoluene |
| | Decabromobiphenyl |
| | 2,4-Dichlorobenzyl chloride |
| | 1,2-Dichloroethane |
| | Hexabromobiphenyl, mixed isomers |
| | Octabromobiphenyl, mixed isomers |
| | 1,1,2,2-Tetrabromoethane |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-di(chlorophenyl)ethane, mixed isomers |
| | Vinyl chloride |
| 29.03 | Benzene-1,3-disulphonic acid |
| 29.04 | 3-Bromo-2,2-di(bromomethyl)propanol |
| | *n*-Pentan-2-ol |
| | Propan-1-ol |

*(continued on next page)*

## UK TEMPORARY EXEMPTIONS FROM IMPORT DUTY IN 1974
*continued*

| Tariff No. | Description |
|---|---|
| 29.05 | (±)-Menthol |
| | *cis*-3,3,5-Trimethylcyclohexanol |
| 29.06 | 2-*tert*Butyl-*p*-cresol (—OH at 1) |
| | 2-*tert*Butyl-4-ethylphenol |
| | Di-(3,5-di*tert*butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)methane |
| | 4-Ethylphenol |
| | Oestra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,16β,17β-triol |
| | Resorcinol |
| | 2,4-Xylenol |
| 29.07 | 2-*tert*Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol |
| | 4-Chloro-*m*-cresol (—OH at 1) |
| | 4-Chloro-*m*-cresol (-OH at 1), sodium salt |
| | 4-Chloro-2-cyclopentylphenol |
| | 4-Chlororesorcinol |
| | 2,2-Di(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane |
| | 4,5-Dihydroxynaphthalene-2,7-disulphonic acid |
| | 7-Hydroxynaphthalene-1,3-disulphonic acid |
| | 3-Nitrophenol |
| | *di*Potassium 7-hydroxynaphthalene-1,3-disulphonate |
| | Sodium 4-hydroxybenzenesulphonate |
| | *di*Sodium 3-hydroxynaphthalene-2,7-disulphonate |
| | Zinc 4-hydroxybenzenesulphonate |
| 29.08 | Benzyl *iso*pentyl ether |
| | Cedryl methyl ether |
| | 2,2-Di-[4-(2-hydroxy-*n*-propoxy)phenyl]propane |
| | Methoxychlor |
| | Decabromodiphenyl ether |
| | Di-α-propylene glycol *mono*methyl ether |
| 29.10 | 4-Hydroxymethyl-2-(iodoethyl)-1,3-dioxolan, mixed isomers |
| 29.11 | 2-Methylvaleraldehyde |
| | *o*-Vanillin |
| 29.13 | Benzyl methyl ketone |
| | 1,5-Dichloroanthraquinone |
| | 2,6-Dihydroxyacetophenone |
| | Fluorenone |
| | 6α-Fluoro-21 hydroxy-16α,17α-*iso*propylidenedioxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione |
| | 3′-Hydroxyacetophenone |
| | 17β-Hydroxy-7β,17α-dimethylandrost-4-en-3-one |
| 29.14 | Allyl methacrylate |
| | (±)-3-Allyl-2-methyl-4-oxocyclopent-2-enyl *trans*-(+)-chrysanthemate |
| | *n*-Butane-1,3-,diol dimethacrylate |
| | Butane-1,4,diol diacrylate |
| | *iso*Butyl acrylate |
| | Citronelly 3-methylcrotonate |
| | Cobaltous acetate |
| | Cyclofenil |
| | Cyclohexyl acrylate |
| | Decyl acrylate, mixed isomers |
| | Dimethylhexanoic acid, mixed isomers |
| | Ethanediol dimethacrylate |
| | Ethyl chloroformate |
| | 2-Ethyl-2-hydroxymethylpropanediol triacrylate |
| | 2-Ethyl-2-hydroxymethylpropanediol trimethacrylate |
| | Geranyl 5,9,13-trimethyltetradeca-4,8,12-trienoate |
| | *n*-Heptyl acrylate |
| | Hexane-1,6-diol diacrylate |
| | *n*-Hexanoic acid |
| | Methyl 2-chloro-3-(4-chlorophenyl)propionate |
| | Methyl dichloroacetate |
| | Methyl *n*-dodecanoate |
| | 4,4′-Methylenedi-(1-methyl-2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate) |
| | Methyl 1-methyl-4-*iso*propylbicyclo[2,2,2]oct-2-ene-6-carboxylate |
| | 4,4′-*iso*Propylidenedi-(2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate) |
| | *n*-Non-2-ynoic acid |
| | Pentanoic acid, mixed isomers |
| | *n*-Propyl acrylate |
| | *iso*Propyl acrylate |
| | Sodium 2-*n*-propyl-*n*-pentanoate |
| 29.15 | Adipic acid |
| | Benzyl *n*-butyl phthalate |
| | Dodecenylsuccinic anhydride, mixed isomers |
| | Ferrous fumerate of which not more than 10 per cent by weight is retained by a sieve having a nominal width of aperture of 45 micrometres |
| | 2*H*,3*H*-Hexachlorobicyclo[2,2,1]hept-5-ene-2,3-dicarboxylic acid |
| | 2*H*,3*H*-Hexachlorobicyclo[2,2,1]hept-5-ene-2,3-dicarboxylic anhydride |
| | 1,8,9,10,11,11-Hexachlorotricyclo[6,2,1,$O^{3,7}$]undec-9-ene-4,5-dicarboxylic anhydride |
| | Naphthalic anhydride |
| | Oxalic acid |
| | Potassium 3,5-di(methoxycarbonyl)benzenesulphonate |
| | Sebacoyl chloride |
| | Sodium 3,5-di(methoxycarbonyl)benzenesulphonate |
| 29.16 | 2-(3-Benzoylphenyl)propionic acid |
| | Calcium lactate which, on ingition at 120° centigrade, loses not less than 25 per cent of its weight and which contains: (1) not more than 0.0002 per cent by weight of arsenic expressed as As, (2) not more than 0.07 per cent by weight of chlorides expressed as Cl, and (3) not more than 0.12 per cent by weight of sulphates expressed as $SO_4$, all being calculated on the pentahydrate, $C_6H_{10}CaO_6.5H_2O$ |
| | Cyclandelate |
| | Methyl 2-chloro-9-hydroxyfluorene-9-carboxylate |
| | Methyl 4-chlorophenyl-(3-trifluoromethylphenoxy)acetate |
| | Methyl 2,4-dihydroxy-3,6-dimethylbenzoate |
| | Prostaglandin $E_1$ |
| | *tri*Sodium (±)-*iso*citrate |
| | Triethyl citrate |
| 29.19 | Calcium glycerophosphate |
| | Crotoxyphos |
| | Glycerophosphoric acid |
| | Magnesium glycerophosphate |
| 29.19 | *di*Potassium glycerophosphate |
| 29.19 *cont.* | *di*Sodium glycerophosphate |
| 29.20 | Diethyl carbonate |
| | Dimethyl carbonate |
| 29.21 | 1,3-Di-(4-methyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinan-2-yloxy)butane |
| | Di-(4,4,6-trimethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinan-2-yl) oxide |
| | Iodofenphos |
| 29.22 | Amantadine hydrochloride |
| | 4-Aminonaphthalene-1,5-disulphonic acid |
| | 8-Aminonaphthalene-1,6-disulphonic acid |
| | *n*-Butylamine |
| | 4-Chloroaniline-3-sulphonic acid |
| | 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline |
| | Di-*n*-butylamine |
| | 3,4-Dichloroaniline |
| | 2,6-Dichloro-4-nitroaniline |
| | Di*iso*propylamine |
| | Ethylamine |
| | *N*-Ethyl-*m*-toluidine |
| | 2-Fluoroaniline |
| | Metanilic acid |
| | 3-Nitroaniline |
| | 4-Nitroaniline which contains not more than 1 per cent by weight of water and of which not more than 10 per cent by weight is retained by a sieve having a nominal width of aperture of 1.00 millimetre |
| | *iso*Propylamine |
| | Sodium sulphanilate |
| | Tetraethylenepentamine |
| | Triethylenetetramine |
| | 2,4,6-Trimethylaniline |
| | 2,6-Xylidine |
| | 2,4-Xylidine-6-sulphonic acid |
| 29.23 | *N*-(2-Aminoethyl)ethanolamine |
| | 4-Amino-5-hydroxynaphthalene-1,3-disulphonic acid |
| | 2-Aminophenol |
| | 7-Anilino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2-sulphonic acid |
| | 2-*tert*Butylaminoethyl methacrylate |
| | 5-Chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)aniline |
| | 2-(Cyclohexa-1,4-dienyl)glycine |
| | 2,4-Diaminophenol dihydrochloride |
| | 1,3-Diaminopropan-2-ol |
| | 2,5-Dimethoxyaniline |
| | *N*-(2-[4-(1,2-Diphenylvinyl)phenoxy]ethyl)diethylammonium chloride |
| | Ethylenediamine-*NN*′-di-[(2-hydroxyphenyl)acetic acid] |
| | *N*-Ethyl-*N*-2-hydroxyethylaniline containing not more than 0.6 per cent by weight of secondary amines estimated as ethylaniline, $C_8H_{11}N$ |
| | *N*-2-Hydroxyethylaniline |
| | Metaraminol hydrogen (+)-tartrate |
| | 5-Nitro-*o*-anisidine (—$NH_2$ at 1) |
| | L-Ornithine *mono*hydrochloride |
| | Oxyfedrine hydrochloride |
| | Potassium 4-aminobenzoate of which an aqueous solution containing 100 grammes per litre has a pH not greater than 8.5 |
| | Potassium hydrogen 4-amino-5-hydroxy*naphthalene*-1,3-disulphonate |
| | *di*Sodium 5,5′-dihydroxy-2,2′-dinaphthylamine-7,7′- disulphonate |
| | Sodium hydrogen 4-amino-5-hydroxynaphthalene-2,7-disulphonate |
| | Sodium picramate |
| 29.25 | *N*-L-Alanylglycine |
| | 4′-Amino-*N*-methylacetanilide |
| | 2-Chloro-*N*-hydroxymethylacetamide |
| | *N*-(3-Chloro-*p*-tolyl)-2-methylvaleramide |
| | Diacrylamidomethane |
| | 1,3-Di-(2-hydroxyethyl)-5,5-dimethylhydantoin |
| | 2,5-Dihydroxy-*N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)benzamide |
| | Diphenamid |
| | Di-(4-phenoxycarbonylaminophenyl)methane |
| | *N*-(Hydroxymethyl)acrylamide, solid |
| | 3-Hydroxy-*N*-2-naphthyl-2-naphthamide |
| | 2-Iodobenzanilide |
| | Metoclopramide *mono*hydrochloride |
| | 2-Methyl-1,1-diureidopropane |
| | 3,4′,5-Tribromosalicylanilide |
| 29.26 | Dicyclohexylcarbodi-imine |
| | Di-[2-(1,3-dimethylbutylideneamino)ethyl]amine |
| | 1-(Di-[2-(1,3-dimethylbutylideneamino)ethyl]amino)-3-phenoxypropan-2-ol |
| 29.27 | *N*-2-Cyanoethyl-*N*-ethylaniline |
| | Dichlobenil |
| | 2-(3-Phenoxyphenyl)propionitrile |
| | Tetrachloroisophthalonitrile |
| 29.28 | α-Azo-2,4 :dimethylvaleronitrile |
| | Diazonium salts for azoic dyes, diluted to standard strengths |
| 29.29 | Benzamido-oxyacetic acid |
| | 3-Diethylaminopropiophenone *O*-(4-methoxyphenylcarbamoyl)oxime hydrochloride |
| | (—)-2-(3,4-Dihydroxybenzyl)-2-hydrazinopropionic acid |
| 29.30 | 1-Chloro-3-*iso*cyanatobenzene |
| | 1-Chloro-4-*iso*cyanatobenzene |
| | 1,Chloro-2-*iso*cyanatoethane |
| | 1-*iso*Cyanatopropane |
| | 1,2-Dichloro-4-*iso*cyanatobenzene |
| | 4,4′-Di*iso*cyanato-3,3′-dimethoxybiphenyl |
| | Di*iso*cyanatotoluene, mixed isomers, containing not more than 70 per cent by weight of 2,4-di*iso*cyanatotoluene |
| | Schradan |
| | Sodium cyclamate |
| 29.31 | *OS*-Dimethyl acetylphosphoramidothioate |
| | Diethyl sulphide |
| | Dimethyl sulphide |
| | *S*-Ethyl *N*-cyclohexyl-*N*-ethylthiocarbamate |
| | *S*-Ethyl di-*n*-propylthiocarbamate |
| | Ethyl 4-methylthio-*m*-tolyl *iso*propylphosphoramidate |
| | 2-(Ethylthio)ethanol |

| Tariff No. | Description |
|---|---|
| 29.31 cont. | *S*-Methyl *N'N'*-dimethyl-*N*-(methylcarbamoyloxy)thio-oxamimidate |
| | 2-Methylpropane-2-thiol |
| | Pentachlorobenzenethiol |
| 29.32 | 4-Hydroxy-3-nitrophenylarsonic acid |
| | Sodium hydrogen *p*-arsanilate |
| 29.33 | Thiomersal |
| 29.34 | 3-(2-Aminoethylamino)propyltrimethoxysilane |
| | 2-Chloroethylphosphonic acid |
| | Triethylaluminium |
| 29.35 | 1-Acetylaziridine |
| | Acriflavine |
| | Adenosine 5'-(tetrasodium triphosphate) |
| | Adenosine 5'-(lithium pyrophosphate) |
| | 6-Amino-1,2-dihydro-1-hydroxy-2-imino-4-piperidinopyrimidine |
| | 2-Aminomethyl-1-ethylpyrrolidine |
| | 3-Amino-1,2,4-triazole |
| | Benperidol |
| | Bilirubin |
| | Butalamine hydrochloride |
| | (−)-1-*tert*Butylamino-3-(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yloxy)propan-2-ol |
| | 4-Chloro-2,3-dihydro-2-oxobenzothiazol-3-ylacetic acid |
| | 2-Chlorophenothiazine |
| | 1-(3-Chlorophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone |
| | Coumarin |
| | Cyanuric acid |
| | Cytidine dihydrogen phsophate, mixed 2'- and 3'-isomers |
| | Diethyl 4-methyl-1, 3-dithiolan-2-ylidenephosphoramidate |
| | *NN*-Diethyl-2-[3-(1-naphthyl)-2-tetrahydrofurfurylpropionyloxy]ethylammonium hydrogen oxalate |
| | 1,4-Di-(2,2,2-trichloro-1-formamidoethyl)piperazine |
| | 4-Di*iso*propylamino-2-phenyl-2-(2-pyridyl)butyramide |
| | *NN*-Di*iso*propylbenzothiazole-2-sulphenamide |
| | 3,6-Di-*o*-toluidinofluoran |
| | Ethyl 4-(3,4,5-trimethoxycinnamoyl)piperazin-1-ylacetate hydrogen maleate |
| | 1,6-Hexanolactam |
| | 1,6-Hexanolactone |
| | 3-Hydroxyquinaldine-4-carboxylic acid |
| | Imidazolidin-2-one |
| | Imperatorin |
| | Iprindole hydrochloride |
| | Isoquinoline |
| | Methaqualone |
| | Methaqualone hydrochloride |
| | 8-Methoxypsoralen |
| | Methyl benzimidazol-2-ylcarbamate |
| | 1-Methylimidazole |
| | 5-Methyl-9-*p*-toluidino-3*H*-dibenzo[*f,ij*]isoquinoline-2,7-dione |
| | 4-Nitrobenzyl 7-amino-3-methyl-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride |
| | 6-[2-(5-Nitro-2-furyl)vinyl]pyridazin-3-ylammonium chloride |
| | 4-Oxo-3-*iso*propylbenzo-2,1,3-thiadiazine 2,2-dioxide |
| | Oxazepam |
| | Penfluridol |
| | 1,10-Phenanthroline |
| | Phenolphthalein which yields not more than 0.3 per cent by weight of sulphated ash |
| | Phenothiazine, of a purity not less than 99 per cent, which contains not more than 1 per cent by weight of diphenylamine and not more than 0.0035 per cent by weight of total iodine, and which yields not more than 0.2 per cent by weight of sulphated ash |
| | Piperazine dihydrochloride |
| | (±)-2-Pyrrolidone-5-carboxylic acid |
| | Sodium (±)-2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylate |
| | Tetrachloro-4-methylsulphonylpyridine |
| | Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate |
| | Uridine 5'-(disodium dihydrogen triphosphate) |
| 29.36 | *N*-(1-Ethylpyrrolidin-2-ylmethyl)-2-methoxy-5-sulphamoylbenzamide |
| | Toluene-4-sulphonamide |
| | Toluenesulphonamide, mixed isomers, having a melting point not greater than 110° centigrade |
| 29.37 | Sulthiame |
| 29.38 | Pyridoxine hydrochloride |
| | Sodium ascorbate |
| | (±)-α-Tocopherol |
| | (±)-α-Tocopheryl acetate |
| | Tocopherol, mixed isomers, containing not less than 50 per cent by weight of (+)-α-tocopherol |
| 29.39 | Cortisol |
| | Cortisol 21-acetate |
| | Cortisol 21-(hydrogen succinate) |
| | Cortisone |
| | Cortisone 21-acetate |
| | Deoxycorticosterone 3-phenylpropionate |
| | Dexamethasone 21-acetate |
| | Dexamethasone 21-(3-sodium-sulphobenzoate) |
| | Dimethisterone |
| | Ethisterone |
| | 17α-Ethynyloestra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17β-diol |
| | Flumethasone 17,21-diacetate |
| | Formocortal |
| | 17β-Hydroxy-17α-methylandrost-4-en-3-one |
| | 17α-Hydroxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione acetate |
| | Mestanolone |
| | Nandrolone |
| | Nandrolone *n*-decanoate |
| | Nandrolone 3-phenylpropionate |
| | 17β-Oestradiol 17-(3-phenylpropionate) |
| | Oestroil |
| | Prednisolone |
| | Prednisolone 21-acetate |
| | Prednisolone 21-(hydrogen succinate) |
| | Prednisolone 21-(3-sodium-sulphobenzoate) |
| | Prednisolone 21-*O*-stearoylglycollate |
| | Prednisone |
| | Prednisone 21-acetate |

| Tariff No. | Description |
|---|---|
| 29.39 cont. | Progesterone |
| | Testosterone |
| | Testosterone *n*-decanoate |
| | Testosterone 4-methylvalerate |
| | Testosterone 3-phynlpropionate |
| | Testosterone proprionate |
| | Thyrocalcitonin, porcine |
| 29.42 | Bamifylline hydrochloride |
| | Ergometrine hydrogen maleate |
| | Methoserpidine |
| | Theophylline |
| 29.43 | $P^1$-Uridine-5' $P^2$-glucose-1 disodium pyrophosphate |
| 29.44 | 7-(D-α-Amino-α-cyclohexa-1,4-dienylacetamido)-3-methyl-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid |
| | Bleomycin sulphate |
| | Chloramphenicol sodium succinate |
| | Sodium 4-(2-[2-ethyl-5'-(tetrahydro-6-hydroxy-6-hydroxymethyl-3,5-dimethylpyran-2-yl(-3'-methylbitetrahydro-2-furyl-5-yl]-9-hydroxy-2,8-dimethyl-1,6-dioxaspiro[4,5]-decan-7-yl)-3-methoxy-2-methylvalerate |
| 30.03 | Ampoules containing a measured dose of an intermixture of not less than five different vitamins, for intravenous injection |
| 30.05 | Plates bearing a reagent for the detection of Australian antigen (Au plates) |
| 32.07 | Pigments, white, dry, containing not less than 90 per cent but less than 94 per cent by weight of titanium dioxide, and which, when dispersed in four times their weight of a solution containing 50 per cent by weight of a melamine formaldehyde resin having a mole ratio of 0.5 to 1, cause no visible greying on a filter paper which has been dipped in the dispersion, dried, cured and exposed to ultra-violet radiation sufficient to initiate fading of the number 5 reference standard of British Standard 1006:1953 |
| 32.08 | Glass powder, of which not less than 65 per cent by weight passes a sieve having a nominal width of aperture of 45 micrometres, containing not less than 65 per cent and not more than 80 per cent of lead oxide (PbO), not less than 5 per cent and not more than 12 per cent of boric oxide ($B_2O_3$), melting below 450° centigrade and capable, after fusion, of de-vitrifying when held between 450° and 500° centigrade for 30 minutes |
| | Glass powder, of which not less than 65 per cent by weight passes a sieve having a nominal width of aperture of 45 micrometres, containing not less than 65 per cent and not more than 80 per cent of lead oxide (PbO), not less than 10 per cent and not more than 20 per cent of zinc oxide (ZnO), melting below 450° centigrade and capable, after fusion, of de-vitrifying when held between 450° and 500° centigrade for 30 minutes |
| 37.01 | Photographic plates on a glass base of flatness 0.001 inch or less per linear inch, of thickness between 0.058 inch and 0.092 inch, of a length and width between 2 and 4 inches, with an emulsion on one side and an anti-halation layer either incorporated in the emulsion or on the reverse side: the emulsion being between 5 and 7 micrometres thick, having a spectral sensitivity peak at about 520 nanometres and capable of resolving in excess of 2,000 line pairs per millimetre, and having an average surface contamination per square centimetre of less than 5 particles of a diameter greater than 2 micrometres |
| 38.19 | Prepared catalysts, in the form of spheres, containing silver or silver oxide dispersed in, or deposited on, aluminium oxide or silica or other compounds of silicon, and which contain not less than 7 per cent by weight and not more than 25 per cent by weight of total silver calculated as Ag |
| 39.01 | Polycondensation products of 2,4,6-tri*iso*propylphenylcarbodi-imide containing not less than 5 per cent of carbodi-imide groups estimated as $CN_2$ (and in the forms covered by Note 3(b) of Chapter 39) |
| | Poly-[2,2-di-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane carbonate] moulding compounds, containing glass fibres which amount to not less than 5 per cent by weight of the product and not more than 45 per cent by weight of the product |
| | Poly(ethylene terephthalate) in the forms covered by Note 3(b) of Chapter 39, containing not less than 1.5 per cent by weight and not more than 3.5 per cent by weight of carbon black |
| | Polyimide film, of a width not less than 1.5 and not more than 1,530 millimetres, uncoated or coated with fluorocarbon resin and having a total thickness not greater than 0.3 millimetre |
| | Polyurethanes of wholly aliphatic composition, uncompounded and in the forms covered by Note 3(b) of Chapter 39 |
| | Resins, being products of the condensation of adipic acid with a mixture of propane-1,2-diol and ethanediol of which the ethanediol content is not less then 50 per cent by weight, and having:— |
| | (*a*) an acetyl value not less than 34 and not more than 38, |
| | (*b*) an acid value not more than 1, |
| | (*c*) a colour not deeper than 50 Hazen units, and |
| | (*d*) a viscosity at 40° centigrade of not less than 70 seconds and not more than 125 seconds, for a free fall, of 20 centimetres of a steel sphere $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, in a tube of internal diameter 3.5 centimetres, when determined by the method of British Standard 188:1957, part 3, as amended up to and including September 1964 |
| 39.02 | Acrylic sheet, transparent, colourless, of a thickness not less than 1.5 millimetres and not greater than 35.0 millimetres, which when kept for 24 hours at a temperature of 110° centigrade, undergoes a linear shrinkage of not more than 10 per cent and which, when kept for 24 hours at a temperature of 145° centigrade, undergoes a linear shrinkage of not less than 37.5 per cent |
| 39.03 | Cellulose acetate proprionate in the forms covered by Note 3(b) of Chapter 39 |
| | Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, of which the hydroxypropyl content calculated as propanediol is not less than 7 per cent by weight, and of which an aqueous solution containing 20 grammes per litre has a dynamic viscosity at 20° centigrade of not more than 20 centipoises |
| | Regenerated cellulose in the form of sheets not exceeding 430 millimetres by 1,020 millimetres in size, 18 grammes per square metre in weight or 12 micrometres in thickness |
| 44.09 | Cleft pales stub-pointed, not less than 914 millimetres nor more than 1.91 metres in length, split from stems or branches of sweet chestnut of not less than 101 millimetres girth |
| 48.07 | Electrophotographic base paper, barrier coated, of a substance not less than 50 grammes per square metre, being resistant to toluene solvent on either or both sides which, when subjected for 24 hours to 50 per cent relative humidity at 17° centigrade, has an apparent surface resistance of not less than 10 megaohms and not more than 5,000 megaohms, measured under the same conditions between two electrodes 1 inch wide and 1 inch apart and using a Keithley model 600B electrometer |
| 51.01 | Yarn wholly of polytetrafluoroethylene |
| 51.02 | Monofil wholly of fluorocarbon polymer |
| 54.01 | Flax sliver |

***(continued on next page)***

## UK TEMPORARY EXEMPTIONS FROM IMPORT DUTY IN 1974
*continued*

| Tariff No. | Description |
|---|---|
| 55.02 | Bleached cotton linters not containing more than 3.5 milligrammes per kilogramme by weight of iron or 1.0 milligrammes per kilogramme by weight of copper and yielding, on ignition at a temperature of not less than 800° centigrade and not exceeding 900° centigrade not more than 0.025 per cent by weight of ash, determined in each case by reference to the dry weight of the linters plus 8.5 per cent moisture regain |
| 56.02 | 'Synthetic hair' being continuous filament tow of co-polymerised vinyl chloride and acrylonitrile, dyed and having a total weight of more than 60 grammes per metre (60,000tex/540,000 denier), the individual filaments having an irregular cross-section, a specific gravity of less than 1.32 at 20° centigrade and weighing more than 5.0 milligrammes per metre (50dtex/45 denier) |
| 58.02 | 'Synthetic grass', being a woven pile fabric with a pile of green, solution dyed, polyamide filament of not less than 60 decitex and a ground of polyolefin strip of heading number 51.02 impregnated with a synthetic rubber or artificial plastic material, and weighing not less than 1.8 kilogrammes per square metre<br>'Synthetic grass', being a woven pile fabric with a pile of green polyamide strip of not less than 220 decitex of heading number 51.02 and a ground of polypropylene strip of heading number 51.02 sealed on the back with a layer of synthetic rubber or artificial plastic material, and weighing not less than 1.4 kilogrammes per square metre |
| 59.02 | Fawn/grey needleloom felt of man-made fibres (mainly polyamide) impregnated with polyurethane resin, having an overall thickness between 1.5 millimeters, and 2.5 millimetres, not made up<br>White needleloom felt of man-made fibres (mainly polyamide) impregnated with polyurethane resin and covered on one side with a smooth coating of a polyurethane resin, having an overall thickness between 1.0 millimetres and 1.5 millimetres, not made up |
| 59.17 | Yarn or tow of polytetrafluoroethylene fibre impregnated with polytetrafluoroethylene dispersion whether or not treated with a lubricant |
| 68.13 | Asbestos paper, rubber impregnated, in rolls, being not less than 0.55 millimetres and not more than 0.85 millimetre in thickness, weighing not less than 500 grammes and not more than 780 grammes per square metre, and having a loss on ignition at 1,000° centigrade of not less than 24 per cent by weight and not more than 32 per cent by weight |
| 70.08 | Curved eyepieces of toughened glass not being coloured, tinted or otherwise shaded, with parallel faces and ground edges, having a maximum dimension of not less than 56 millimetres |
| 70.20 | Glass fibre continuous filament singles yarn of low alkali borosilicate glass (E glass) not exceeding 150 tex and folded or cabled yarns made therefrom having an ignition loss of not more than 10 per cent by weight when ignited at temperature of 575° centigrade plus or minus 25° centigrade |
| 73.07 | Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars of iron or steel, rolled but not forged |
| 73.08 | Iron or steel coils for re-rolling |
| 73.09 | Universal plates of iron or steel |
| 73.10 | Bars and rods of iron or steel, not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded, in straight lengths and having a rectangular cross-section of which the width is not less than 10 millimetres nor more than 210 millimetres and the thickness is not less than 6 millimetres<br>Bars and rods of iron or steel, not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded, in straight lengths or in coils, of circular, square or hexagonal cross-section, or ribbed and of which the greatest cross-sectional dimension does not exceed 156 millimetres; in the case of square cross-section the corners may be either square or rounded<br>Wire rod (ECSC), of iron or steel and of round section |
| 73.11 | Angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel, hot-rolled or extruded, not drilled, punched or otherwise fabricated or clad, in the case of I,U,H and Z sections the distance between the outer surfaces of the two parallel planes is to be not less than 70 millimetres, in the case of angles the outer length of the leg or of the longest leg is to be not less than 70 millimetres and in all other cases the greatest dimension of the cross-section is to be not less than 70 millimetres |
| 73.12 | Strip of iron or steel, in coil form, coated with tin, of a width of not less than 140 millimetres, and not more than 500 millimetres, and of a thickness of not less than 0.12 millimetre and not more than 0.5 millimetre<br>Strip of iron or steel, in coil form, coated with tin, whether or not lacquered, of a width of not less than 140 millimetres, and not more than 155 millimetres, and of a thickness of not less than 0.20 millimetre and not more than 0.5 millimetre |
| 73.13 | Sheets and plates of iron or steel, hot-rolled but not coated or otherwise worked<br>Sheets of iron or steel, coated with tin, of a width exceeding 500 millimetres but not more than 966 millimetres, of a thickness of not less than 0.12 millimetre and not more than 0.5 millimetre, and of a length of not more than 1,016 millimetres<br>Sheets of iron or steel, in coil form, coated with tin, of a width exceeding 500 millimetres but not more than 966 millimetres and of a thickness of not less than 0.12 millimetre and not more than 0.5 millimetre<br>Sheets or plates of iron or steel, cold-rolled but not coated or otherwise worked |
| 73.14 | Iron-nickel alloy wire, copper clad and nickel plated, having an overall diameter of not less than 200 micrometres and not more than 600 micrometres, the nickel plating being not less than 2 micrometres and not more than 15 micrometres in thickness; the whole containing not less than 18 per cent by weight of copper, not less than 25 per cent by weight of nickel and not less than 40 per cent by weight of iron, and having, when measured on an 0.20 metre length, a percentage elongation not less than 16 and not more than 25, and a tensile strength not less than 430 newtons per square millimetre and not more than 590 newtons per square millimetre, the rate of straining being 50 millimetres per minute<br>Alloy steel bars, containing not less than 0.40 per cent and not more than 0.70 per cent by weight of nickel; not less than 0.40 per cent and not more than 0.60 per cent by weight of chromium; not less than 0.20 per cent and not more than 0.30 per cent by weight of molybdenum as the major alloying elements; being not less than 76 millimetres and not more than 215 millimetres in diameter and not less than 5 metres and not more than 8 metres in length<br>Alloy steel bars, containing not less than 0.90 per cent and not more than 1.20 per cent by weight of nickel; not less than 0.30 per cent and not more than 0.60 per cent by weight of chromium; not less than 0.20 per cent and not more than 0.30 per cent by weight of molybdenum as the major alloying elements; being not less than 76 millimetres and not more than 215 millimetres in diameter and not less than 5 metres and not more than 8 metres in length<br>Alloy steel bars, containing not less than 0.90 per cent and not more than 1.20 per cent by weight of carbon; not less than 1.30 per cent and not more than 1.60 per cent by weight of chromium as the major alloying elements; being not less than 76 millimetres and not more than 215 millimetres in diameter and not less than 5 metres and not more than 8 metres in length |
| 73.15 | Alloy steel billets, containing not less than 0.50 per cent, nor more than 0.60 per cent by weight of carbon, not less than 0.70 per cent nor more than 1.00 per cent by weight of manganese and not less than 1.50 per cent nor more than 2.00 per cent by weight of silicon as the alloying elements; having a cross-section of which neither width nor thickness is less than 55 millimetres nor more than 80 millimetres<br>Alloy steel coils for re-rolling, which contain not less than 14 per cent nor more than 18 per cent by weight of chromium as the major alloying element, and not more than 0.5 per cent by weight of nickel, and having a width exceeding 500 millimetres but not more than 1,372 millimetres, and a thickness of not less than 3 millimetres nor more than 6 millimetres<br>Alloy steel coils for re-rolling, containing not less than 16.01 per cent nor more than 26.0 per cent by weight of chromium, and not less than 6.0 per cent nor more than 22.0 per cent by weight of nickel as the major alloying elements, and having a width exceeding 500 millimetres but not more than 1,372 millimetres, and a thickness of not less than 2.5 millimetres nor more than 6 millimetres<br>Alloy steel wire having a diameter of not less than 2.514 millimetres and not more than 2.590 millimetres, containing not less than 11.0 per cent and not more than 14.0 per cent chromium by weight, as the major alloying element, with not less than 0.10 per cent and not more than 0.40 per cent sulphur by weight, not more than 1.0 per cent silicon by weight, not more than 1.25 per cent manganese by weight and not more than 0.15 per cent carbon by weight, the tensile strength being not less than 75.6 and not more than 86.625 kilogrammes per square millimetre and the yield strength being not less than 44.1 kilogrammes per square millimetre<br>Bars and rods of alloy steel, not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded and in coils, having a circular, square or hexagonal cross-section of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 46 millimetres and containing either (a) not less than 0.10 per cent lead; or (b) not less than 0.10 per cent sulphur as the major alloying element other than carbon<br>Bars and rods of alloy steel, not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded and in straight lengths, having a circular, square or hexagonal cross-section of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 156 millimetres and containing either (a) not less than 0.10 per cent lead; or (b) not less than 0.10 per cent sulphur as the major alloying element other than carbon<br>Bars and rods of high carbon steel, in coils, not further worked than hot-rolled, of circular cross-section and having a diameter of not less than 13 millimetres and not more than 28.5 millimetres<br>Cold-rolled non-oriented electrical steel in sheets or coils, whether or not coated, of a width exceeding 500 millimetres and being either:—<br>(a) of a thickness of 0.50 millimetres with guaranteed maximum watts loss per kilogramme at 50 Hz and flux density of 1.0 Tesla of 1.45 watts per kilogramme, or<br>(b) of a thickness of 0.35 millimetres with guaranteed maximum watts loss per kilogramme at 50 Hz and flux density of 1.0 Tesla of 1.25 watts per kilogramme<br>Cold-rolled steel strip, with dressed edges, in coils, the strip being not less than 0.002 inch nor more than 0.007 inch in thickness and not less than ¼ inch nor more than 4 inches in width, containing not less than 16 per cent by weight nor more than 18 per cent by weight of chromium and not less than 6 per cent by weight nor more than 8 per cent by weight of nickel and being of a tensile strength of not less than 115 tons per square inch<br>Cold-rolled steel strip, with dressed edges, in coils, the strip being not less than 0.002 inch nor more than 0.040 inch in thickness and not less than ¼ inch nor more than 4 inches in width, containing not less than 16 per cent by weight nor more than 18 per cent by weight of chromium and not less than 6 per cent by weight nor more than 8 per cent by weight of nickel, and being of a tensile strength of not less than 120 tons per square inch<br>Heat resisting wire, not plated, coated or covered, of metal alloy containing by weight the following: |

| | Not less than (per cent) | Not more than (per cent) |
|---|---|---|
| Chromium | 19.0 | 26.0 |
| Aluminium | 4.0 | 5.5 |
| Manganese | 0.10 | 0.50 |
| Iron | Balance | Balance |

and not more than a total of 2 per cent by weight of substances other than chromium, aluminium and manganese

| | |
|---|---|
| | Hot-rolled alloy steel strip in coils, containing not less than 14 per cent by weight nor more than 18 per cent by weight of chromium as the major alloying element, and not more than 0.5 per cent by weight of nickel, of a width of not less than 400 millimetres nor more than 500 millimetres and of a thickness of not less than 3 millimetres nor more than 6 millimetres<br>Hot-rolled alloy steel strip in coils, containing not less than 16.0 per cent nor more than 26.0 per cent by weight of chromium, and not less than 6.0 per cent nor more than 22.0 per cent by weight of nickel as the major alloying elements, and not less than 0.5 per cent nor more than 2.0 per cent by weight of manganese; of a width of not less than 400 millimetres nor more than 500 millimetres and of a thickness of not less than 3 millimetres nor more than 6 millimetres<br>Steel sheets, rectangular or in coils, being steel containing not less than 2 per cent nor more than 3.5 per cent by weight of silicon as the major alloying element; with a manganese content exceeding 0.1 per cent and an aluminium content not exceeding 0.01 per cent., whether or not coated and of a width not exceeding 1,250 millimetres and a thickness not exceeding 1.6 millimetres<br>Wire rod (ECSC), of high carbon steel and of round section |
| 73.18 | Spirally double welded steel linepipe in length of not less than 8.0 metres and not more than 16.0 metres with an outside diameter of not less than 1,216 millimetres and not more than 1,223 millimetres and a wall thickness of not less than 15.0 millimetres and not more than 18.0 millimetres, containing not more than 0.20 per cent by weight of carbon, not more than 1.50 per cent by weight of manganese, not more than 0.05 per cent by weight of sulphur; with a yield strength of not less than 36 Kg/mm² and not more than 57 Kg/mm² in a direction transverse to the pipe axis and a Charpy V notch value at |

| Tariff No. | Description |
|---|---|
| 73.18 *cont.* | −10°C of not less than 20 joule with the specimen length orientated in a direction perpendicular to the spiral weld<br>Spirally double welded steel linepipe in lengths of not less than 8.0 metres and not more than 16.0 metres with an outside diameter of not less than 1,216 millimetres and not more than 1,223 millimetres and a wall thickness not less than 12.0 millimetres and not more than 14.0 millimetres, containing not more than 0.20 per cent by weight of carbon, not more than 1.50 per cent by weight of manganese, not more than 0.05 per cent by weight of sulphur; with a yield strength of not less than 36 kg/mm² and not more than 57 kg/mm² in a direction transverse to the pipe axis and a Charpy V notch value at −10°C of not less than 20 joule with the specimen length orientated in a direction perpendicular to the spiral weld<br>Spirally double welded steel linepipe in lengths of not less than 8.0 metres and not more than 16.0 metres with an outside diameter of not less than 758 millimetres and not more than 766 millimetres and a wall thickness of not less than 12.0 millimetres and not more than 14.0 millimetres, containing not more than 0.20 per cent by weight of carbon, not more than 1.50 per cent by weight of manganese, not more than 0.05 per cent by weight of sulphur; with a yield strength of not less than 36 kg/mm² and not more than 57 kg/mm² in a direction transverse to the pipe axis and a Charpy V notch value at −10°C of not less than 20 joule with the specimen length orientated in a direction perpendicular to the spiral weld |
| 73.19 | Hot rolled seamless circular steel tubes of an outside diameter of not less than 49.5 centimetres and not more than 62.25 centimetres, and of a wall thickness of not less than 8.3 millimetres and not more than 17.9 millimetres |
| 74.01 | Copper alloy containing not less than 99.8 per cent by weight of copper and not less than 0.08 per cent nor more than 0.11 per cent by weight of silver as the major alloying element in the form of billets of a diameter of not less than 149 millimetres nor more than 156 millimetres and of a length of not less than 1,358 millimetres nor more than 2,480 millimetres |
| 74.02 | Copper alloy ingots containing not less than 3.5 per cent by weight of beryllium as the major alloying element |
| 74.06 | Copper alloy powder containing not less than 5 per cent nor more than 9 per cent by weight of iron, not less than 1 per cent nor more than 3 per cent by weight of manganese, not less than 0.2 per cent nor more than 1 per cent by weight of nickel, as the major alloying elements |
| 75.04 | Nickel alloy tube shells for re-drawing, containing not less than 14.0 per cent and not more than 17.0 per cent by weight of chromium and not less than 6.0 per cent and not more than 10.0 per cent by weight of iron, as the major alloying elements, and being not less than 62 millimetres and not more than 64 millimetres in outside diameter and not less than 5 millimetres and not more than 8 millimetres in wall thickness, in lengths of not less than 3,048 millimetres and not more than 10,668 millimetres<br>Nickel alloy tube shells for re-drawing, containing not less than 28.0 per cent and not more than 34.0 per cent by weight of copper, as the major alloying element, and being not less than 62 millimetres and not more than 64 millimetres in outside diameter and not less than 5 millimetres and not more than 8 millimetres in wall thickness, in lengths of not less than 3,048 millimetres and not more than 10,668 millimetres<br>Nickel alloy tube shells for re-drawing, containing not less than 38.0 per cent and not more than 46.0 per cent by weight of nickel, not less than 19.5 per cent and not more than 23.5 per cent by weight of chromium, not less than 2.50 per cent and not more than 3.50 per cent by weight of molybdenum, not less than 1.50 per cent and not more than 3.00 per cent by weight of copper and not less than 0.60 per cent and not more than 1.20 per cent by weight of titanium, the remainder being iron, and being not less than 62 millimetres and not more than 64 millimetres in outside diameter and not less than 5 millimetres and not more than 8 millimetres in wall thickness, in lengths of not less than 3,048 millimetres and not more than 10,668 millimetres |
| 76.02 | Rod of aluminium or of aluminium alloy containing not less than 95 per cent by weight of aluminium, copper clad, the cladding comprising not less than 25 per cent by weight nor more than 39 per cent by weight of the whole, and of an overall diameter of not less than 6 millimetres and not more than 20 millimetres |
| 76.03 | Aluminium alloy strip in coils, containing not less than 18 per cent by weight and not more than 23 per cent by weight of tin and not less than 0.7 per cent by weight and not more than 1.5 per cent by weight of copper as the major alloying elements, and having a width of not less than 75 millimetres and not more than 230 millimetres and a thickness of not less than 3.5 millimetres and not more than 6.5 millimetres<br>Aluminium discs of a minimum value £1.50 per kilogramme, not less than 150 millimetres nor more than 460 millimetres in diameter and not less than 0.640 millimetre nor more than 0.920 millimetre in thickness and which, when either face is placed on a flat surface, do not deviate from the flat by more than 0.250 millimetre at any point |
| 76.16 | Circular aluminium can ends scored for opening with incorporated ring-pull device and having an overall diameter of not less than 106 millimetres and not more than 110 millimetres<br>Circular aluminium can ends spirally wound for opening with incorporated lift and pull tab and having an overall diameter of not less than 106 millimetres and not more than 110 millimetres |
| 81.02 | Cylindrical molybdenum alloy bars containing not less than 98 per cent by weight of molybdenum, not less than 0.40 per cent by weight and not more than 1.00 per cent by weight of titanium and not less than 0.06 per cent by weight and not more than 0.20 per cent by weight of zirconium as the major alloying elements, of a diameter of not less than 5 millimetres nor more than 357 millimetres, and of a length of not more than 508 millimetres<br>Cylindrical molybdenum alloy tubes containing not less than 98 per cent by weight of molybdenum, not less than 0.40 per cent by weight and not more than 1.00 per cent by weight of titanium and not less than 0.60 per cent by weight and not more than 0.20 per cent by weight of zirconium as the major alloying elements, of an external diameter of not less than 12 millimetres nor more than 64 millimetres, of a wall thickness of not more than 13 millimetres, and of a length of not more than 381 millimetres<br>Molybdenum alloy sheet containing not less than 98 per cent by weight of molybdenum, not less than 0.40 per cent by weight and not more than 1.00 per cent by weight of titanium and not less than 0.06 per cent by weight and not more than 0.20 per cent by weight of zirconium as the major alloying elements<br>Molybdenum alloy slabs containing not less than 98 per cent by weight of molybdenum, not less than 0.40 per cent by weight and not more than 1.00 per cent by weight of titanium and not less than 0.06 per cent by weight and not more than 0.20 per cent by weight of zirconium as the major alloying elements |
| 81.04 | Chromium, in the form of cathode chips or pellets, which contains not more than 0.10 per cent by weight of total oxygen, not more than 0.015 per cent by weight of total aluminium, and not more than 0.001 per cent by weight of aluminium compounds insoluble in boiling 5N hydrochloric acid and in boiling fuming perchloric acid, and estimated as Al |
| 81.04 *cont.* | Hafnium crystal bars, whole or in pieces 2 inches or less in length, consisting of hafnium wire on which hafnium crystals have been deposited<br>Titanium alloy containing not less than 5 per cent nor more than 7 per cent by weight of aluminium, not less than 3 per cent nor more than 5 per cent by weight of vanadium, as the major alloying elements, being in the form of blooms not less than 140 centimetres nor more than 320 centimetres in length, not less than 38 centimetres nor more than 48 centimetres in width and not less than 30 centimetres nor more than 48 centimetres in thickness<br>Zirconium alloy ingots, surface trimmed, containing not less than 1 per cent by weight nor more than 2 per cent by weight of tin as the major alloying element, of circular cross-section of a diameter of not less than 43 centimetres and not more than 54 centimetres, and of a length of not less than 101 centimetres and not more than 127 centimetres |
| 83.13 | Tinplate caps for sealing jars, of an internal diameter on the rim of not less than 1.580 inches and not more than 1.610 inches and a maximum depth of not less than 0.415 inch and not more than 0.425 inch stamped from tinplate of nominal thickness of 0.0055 inch or of 0.0066 inch, with an internal curl, a vinyl coating applied to the internal surface and a plasticised lining compound deposited on the internal side wall and top sealing panel to form a sealing gasket |
| 85.15 | The following apparatus for use in aircraft:<br>(a) automatic radio direction finding apparatus covering a frequency range of at least 200 KHz to 850 KHz;<br>(b) distance measuring apparatus for determining the slant range from aircraft to ground transponder<br>(c) panel-mounted secondary surveillance radar transponder apparatus, operating within a 12 or 24 volt electrical power system, having an integral control panel and capable of interrogation at a frequency of 1,030 MHz on each of the modes A and C and replying on these modes at a frequency of 1,090 MHz<br>being apparatus of a type approved by the Civil Aviation Authority, at the date of this Order, under Article 14(5) of the Air Navigation Order 1972, for use in aircraft of not more than 5,700 kilogrammes maximum total weight authorised, flying in controlled airspace in accordance with the Instrument Flight Rules as defined in the said Air Navigation Order, but not for use in other aircraft |
| 85.19 | Containers for electronic microcircuits, such containers consisting of a square or rectangular sheet of single or multi-layer alumina ceramic furnished with a central metal circuit pad and metal or ceramic square or circular sealing frame, and with printed refractory metal conductor paths which terminate as leads at one edge of the ceramic or are bonded to metal alloy lead frames along two opposite or all four edges, all exposed and unglazed metal surfaces being gold-plated |
| 85.21 | Containers for electronic micro-circuits consisting of metal (Kovar) eyelets with an overall diameter not greater than 5.46 millimetres, glass filled and fused to form an hermetic seal with two or more lead/wire attachments—leads isolated by glass from metal eyelet, all metal parts nickel- or gold-plated—one lead/wire may be attached to metal eyelet to form earth<br>Containers for electronic micro-circuits, consisting of square or rectangular laminations, built up from a bottom sheet of glass, metal, or ceramic composition; from a middle frame of glass with embedded metal alloy leads extending to a lead frame along one, two or all four sides; and from a top sealing frame of glass, metal, or ceramic composition, all three laminae being fused together. Separate solder frames and metal alloy lids for subsequent sealing to the top sealing frame<br>Containers for electronic micro-circuits, consisting of square or rectangular plastic mouldings with a central metal circuit pad and with embedded metal alloy leads extending to a lead frame along one, two or all four sides. Separate epoxy adhesive frames and metal alloy lids for subsequent sealing to the top sealing frame<br>Digital displays consisting of a printed circuit board of a size not exceeding 30 millimetres by 90 millimetres with a single line of digits, not less than three in number, comprising light emitting diodes manufactured from gallium based semi-conductor compounds mounted thereon; the line of digits having a protective cover of translucent plastic<br>Photocells suitable for use in measuring the velocity of electrons by the application of a reverse electric field, consisting of an evacuated glass envelope of 42 millimetres diameter containing an almost flat circular potassium cathode of 12 centimetres² and of spectral response of 350 to 600 nanometres and a circular collector anode of platinum wire connected within a 14 millimetres width glass neck to a two pole screw or bi-pin fitting at the base. This connection is to enable the heating of the anode to remove the alkali metal (which evaporates continuously from the cathode) prior to a series of measurements. The cathode is connected to a 9.5 millimetres diameter cap on the top of the envelope. The overall height from the top of the cap to the centre contact of screw base, or to the insulated portion of the bi-pin base, is 105 millimetres |
| 88.02 | Helicopters of an empty weight of 600 kilogrammes or less, powered by one engine<br>Helicopters of an empty weight of 1,000 kilogrammes or less, equipped with one piston engine<br>Helicopters of an empty weight of 2,000 kilogrammes or less, powered by two engines |
| 90.01 | Flat material consisting of a polarising film supported on one or both sides by a transparent material, in rectangular sheets or rolls and being of a width of not less than 20 centimetres and an area of not less than 650 square centimetres |
| 90.09 | Photo-reduction apparatus capable of step and repeat operation at a speed of 5 millimetres per second in increments of integer multiples of 25.4 micrometres or less; having an intrinsic repeatable positional accuracy in two axial directions of plus or minus 0.254 micrometres, or better, relative to an alignment datum over an area not less than 76.2 millimetres by 76.2 millimetres and a resolution of 650 line pairs per millimetre, or better, over a projected area of 8 millimetres in diameter; the overall accuracy of the system being plus or minus 2.032 micrometres in two axial directions over an exposable area of 101.6 millimetres by 101.6 millimetres |
| 90.12 | Reticle alignment apparatus having an alignment accuracy of plus or minus 1.016 micrometres, or better, incorporating two independently adjustable matched microscopes having a magnification of 340 times, or better, to enable a master mask to be positioned to an accuracy of 1 micrometre when using a fiducial spacing of not less than 40.64 millimetres and not more than 66.04 millimetres |
| 91.03 | Electric clocks of the instrument panel type designed to be permanently mounted in a motor vehicle with the power source provided by the battery of the vehicle |
| 91.08 | Movements for electric clocks of the instrument panel type designed to be permanently mounted in a motor vehicle with the power source provided by the battery of the vehicle |

## Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a trade association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by October 11.

| Tariff heading | Proposed definition for tariff purposes | Applied for as | Exemption required until | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20.06 | Canned pears, not containing added sweetening matter | Unsweetened canned pears | December 31, 1973 | 10364 |
| 29.06 | di(2-cyclohexyl-6-hydroxy-*p*-tolyl)methane | Dioxydiphenyl methane derivative | as above | 14766 |
| 29.14 | *n*-Butyric anhydride | Butyric anhydride | as above | 14755 |
| 29.24 | Choline chloride | as in previous column | as above | 14721 |
| 73.12 | Strip, of iron or steel; not further worked than cold rolled; in coils; not less than 50 millimetres and not more than 170 millimetres in width and not less than 0.80 millimetres and not more than 1.30 millimetres in thickness, containing not less than 0.40 per cent and not more than 0.60 per cent by weight of carbon and not less than 0.60 per cent and not more than 1 per cent by weight of manganese | Shank steel | as above | 14689 |

## Technical help for exporters to Brazil and Nigeria

THE Technical Help to Exporters (THE) service of the British Standards Institution is producing two new information publications *Focus on Brazil* (General P. 105) and *Focus on Nigeria* (General P. 109) which contain information on market conditions, regulative authorities and in Nigeria the important change-over to metrication—an aspect that exporters cannot ignore. Additional information contained in these publications includes a directory of Brazilian and Nigerian organisations and a list of relevant regulations and standards of these countries.

The publications follow the THE visit to Brazil in November 1972 and Nigeria in March 1973 for the purpose of investigating the growth of technology and to identify the regulations, technical requirements, and other related functions associated with exports to these countries.

The *Focus on Nigeria* publication is available now and *Focus on Brazil* will be published in October. These THE publications are priced at £5 to THE members, £6 to non-members and £7 to overseas purchasers, postage included, and are available from the British Standards Institution, Technical Help to Exporters, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 4SQ (tel. 0442 3111; telex 82424).

## UK businessmen going overseas

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) (at the appropriate Regional Office for firms outside London and Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU for firms in London and the South East of England). The DTI in co-operation with Commercial Officers at Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to help, where appropriate, in making trade contacts related to the purpose of the visit. Even where a businessman does not require specific assistance it is valuable for him to meet the Commercial Officers to get up-to-date information about the market. The DTI would therefore welcome receiving notification of any businessmen intending to travel overseas. To enable the overseas Commercial Officers to be of the greatest assistance to UK visitors the DTI needs to be able to brief the overseas officers as fully as possible. The range of information required for this purpose includes details of the firm, their products/services and the purpose and background to the visit.

## Anti-dumping investigation into di-methyl formamide from US

THE Department of Trade and Industry has now completed its investigation into imports of di-methyl formamide (DMF) from the USA, the initiation of which was announced on April 4, 1973. The Department found that some exports of DMF from the USA to the UK had in recent months taken place at dumped prices. In the light of statements by the US exporter, however, about future pricing policy, the Department has decided to take no further action for the present. The Department has informed the applicants and the US exporter that it will be ready to re-open the investigation if at any time it receives evidence that dumping has been resumed on a scale such as to cause or threaten to cause material injury to the British industry.

## Italy and Malta: economic co-operation

THE Italian *Gazzetta Officiale* of August 22, 1973, announced the ratification of the agreement of July 28, 1967, between Italy and Malta, relating to economic co-operation and the protection of investments. The Italian Government will facilitate and stimulate, within the limits of Italian legislation and means, every kind of participation, including financing, by Italian enterprises towards the implementation of development projects in Malta. The text of the agreement, in Italian, is available on application to OTAR Section, DTI, Export House. **EDB ext. 466/467/288**

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# TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

## Spain

**CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS:** The Spanish *State Gazette*, September 8, 1973 announced modifications to the Spanish customs tariff. New sub-headings are introduced as follows:

| Tariff no. | Description | Import duty |
|---|---|---|
| 29.06 | Phenos and phenol-alcohols: mono-phenols: | |
| 29.06.A.1 | Phenol and its salts | 1% |
| 2 | Cresols and xylenols and salts: | |
| a | Orthocresol | 1% |
| b | Other | 11.5% |
| 29.06.A.3 | Thymol and its salts | 11.5% |
| 4 | alpha-Naphthol and its salts | 24% |
| 5 | beta-Naphthol, and its salts | 5% |
| 6 | Octyl phenol and nonyl phenol and their salts | 1% |
| 7 | Sodium orthophenylphenate | 1% |
| 8 | 4.4'-isoprylidenediphenol | 1% |
| 9 | Other monophenols and their halogen, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivative of monophenols | 14.5% |
| 29.06.B | Poly-phenols: | |
| 1 | pyrocatechin, resorcin and hydro-quinone and their salts | 4.5% |
| 2 | Other polyphenols and halogen, sulphonated, nitrated and nitrosated derivatives of poly-phenols | 14.5% |
| 29.06.C | Phenol-alcohols | 11.5% |
| 84.52 | Calculating machines, accounting machines, cash registers, postage-franking machines, ticket-issuing machines and similar machines incorporating totalling device: | |
| A | Calculating machines: | |
| 1 | Electronic: | |
| a | Battery operated (suitable or not to be connected to the mains) | 20% with a minimum of 2,000 Ptas/unit |
| b | Other: | |
| 1 | With a capacity up to two operating memories | 20% with a minimum of 2,000 Ptas/unit |
| 2 | Other | Free |
| 84.52.A.2 | Other | 13% |
| 84.52.B | Accounting machines: | |
| 1 | Electronic | Free |
| 2 | Other | 13% |
| 84.52.C | Cash registers: | |
| 1 | Electronic | Free |
| 2 | Other | 13% |
| 84.52.D | Other machines falling within this heading not specified | 10% |

**EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

**PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY:** The Spanish *State Gazette*, June 30, 1973 published three decrees on the pharmaceutical industry: Decree 1416/1973 of May 10 on the regulation of the pharmaceutical register (to come into force January 1, 1974); Decree 1417/1973 of May 10 modifying the social security's pharmaceutical subsidy; and Decree 1418/1973 of May 10 on the organisation of the pharmaceutical industry. English translations of these decrees are available from OTAR Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

**IMPORT QUOTA—COATED PAPER:** Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, March 15, 1973 (page 550) of an import quota with a customs duty of 3 per cent valid until August 31, 1973, for 7,000 metric tonnes of coated paper weighing 65 grams or less per square metre (tariff heading 48.07.B.1). The Spanish *State Gazette*, September 8, 1973 announced the extension of validity until October 30, 1973. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

## Portugal

**DUTY EXEMPTION ON CAPITAL GOODS:** Portuguese Decree Law 65/70 of February 26, 1970, exempted from import duty certain parts and accessories falling within BN Chapters 73 to 81, 84, 85 and 90 when imported by Portuguese manufacturers of capital goods for use exclusively in the construction of machinery and other capital goods and provided the finished products comply with the rules which allow them to be treated as products of Portuguese origin. Decree Laws 267/73 and 271/73 have now extended the list of products to include items falling within BN headings 40.11, 82.06, 84.06, 84.24, 84.61 and 87.06. Details are available.

**EDB ext. 460/461**

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

## Switzerland

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—PRICE SUPPLEMENTS:** Swiss Recueil No. 34 of September 3, 1973, published a revised list of rates of price supplements levied on imports of certain agricultural products. The following BN headings are affected:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ex 0507 | ex 0515 | ex 0705 | ex 0706 | ex 1006 | ex 1007 | ex 1101 | ex 1102 |
| ex 1105 | ex 1106 | ex 1201 | ex 1202 | ex 1203 | ex 1204 | ex 1208 | ex 1209 |
| ex 1210 | ex 1405 | ex 1501 | ex 1502 | ex 1503 | ex 1506 | ex 1507 | ex 1512 |
| ex 1513 | ex 1802 | ex 2106 | 2302 | ex 2303 | ex 2304 | ex 2306 | ex 2307 |

The new rates took effect on September 1, 1973.

**EDB ext. 460/461**

## Italy

**HEALTH REGULATIONS—BAN ON SHELL-FISH:** The Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, September 5, 1973, announced that, because of the outbreak of cholera in Italy, imports of mollusc and shell-fish are prohibited from the date of the announcement until further notice. The ban applies also to the sale, gathering of, or providing in any way for commerce of the same produce for the whole of Italy. Copies of the Italian text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ex. 466/467/482**

*A million doses of cholera vaccine being loaded for airlift to Italy. The order was rushed by BDH Pharmaceuticals to RAF Northolt after an urgent call the same morning from the Italian Embassy. It left for Italy by an Italian military aircraft.*

## Malta

**IMPORT REGULATIONS—SEA FOOD:** The Malta *Government Gazette*, September 6, 1973, published Legal Notice 90 of 1973 which requires importers of oysters, clams, sea urchins, mussels, crustaceans and other marine invertebrates in the raw state to have a special permit from the Superintendent of Public Health.

**EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

## Israel

**TARIFF AMENDMENTS:** The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to the customs tariff:

| Item no. | | Rate of duty |
|---|---|---|
| 04.04 | Section 9900 is superseded by: | |
| 9900 | Other | |
| 9910 | If released before January 1, 1974 (including inner container) | IL.1.00 per kg + 15% *ad val* |
| 9990 | Other (including inner container) | IL.3.00 per kg + 15% *ad val* |
| 07.04 | Section 4000 is superseded by: | |
| 4000 | Made of, or containing, potatoes: | |
| 4010 | If cleared before December 1, 1973 | 10% *ad val* |
| 4090 | Other (including inner container) | IL.0.50 per kg + 15% *ad val* |
| | Section 9000 is superseded by: | |
| 9900 | Other: | |
| 9991 | If cleared before December 1, 1973 | 10% *ad val* |
| 9999 | Other | 30% *ad val* |
| | Item 11.05 is superseded by: | |
| 11.05 | Flour, meal and potato flakes: | |
| 1000 | If cleared before December 1, 1973 | 10% *ad val* |
| 9900 | Other (including inner container) | IL.0.50 per kg + 15% *ad val* |
| 12.01 | Section 2500 is superseded by: | |
| 2500 | Sesame (or gingely) seeds: | |
| 2510 | If cleared before December 1, 1973 | IL.0.20 per kg |
| 2590 | Other | IL.0.44 per kg |
| 20.02 | Section 5000 is repealed | |
| 37.02.5000 | After the words 'not less than 6 mm' shall be added 'and not exceeding 8 mm' | |
| 38.12.2000 | The words 'used for waterproofing' are superseded by 'of the kind used for waterproofing' | |
| 39.07.1100 | The words 'of a width not exceeding 300 mm' are deleted | |
| 48.01 | Subsection 3010 is superseded by: | |
| 3010 | Weighing not less than 65 gm and not more than 100 gm per sq. m and used in the manufacture of paper bags of a size not less than 40 × 63 cm (conditional): | |
| 3011 | If cleared before December 1, 1973 | 10% *ad val* |
| 3019 | Other | 17.5% *ad val* but not less than IL.0.15 per kg |
| 48.16 | After section 2000 shall be inserted: | |
| 3000 | Paper bags of a size of not less than 63 × 40 cm if cleared before December 1, 1973 | 10% *ad val* |
| 58.02 | The rate of 'IL.30.00 per m² plus 15% *ad val*' is superseded by— | IL.40.00 per m² + 15% *ad val* |
| 71.01 | The rate of 'IL.0.30 per g' is superseded by— | 10% *ad val* |
| 73.12.9921 | In these two items, the words 'and released before | |
| 73.13.9931 | January 1, 1973' are superseded by 'and released before April 1, 1974' | |
| 73.15 | Paragraph 5091 is repealed | |
| | Paragraph 5099 is superseded by: | |
| 5099 | 'Not specified in paragraph 5092' | Exempt |
| | Item 74.14 is superseded by: | |
| 74.14 | Nails and tacks, staples, V nails, spiked cramps, studs, spikes and drawing pins of copper or of iron with a copper head | 35% *ad val* |
| | Item 83.05 is superseded by: | |
| 83.05 | Fittings for loose leaf binders, for files or office registers, of base metal; clips, staples, indexing tags and similar stationery articles, of base metal | 35% *ad val* |
| 83.09 | Section 2000 is superseded by: | |
| 2000 | Blind rivets | 37.5% *ad val* |
| 3000 | This section is repealed | |
| | Item 84.02 is superseded by: | |
| 84.02 | Auxiliary plant for use with boilers falling under item 84.01 (such as economisers, superheaters, soot removers, gas recoverers and such like); condensers for vapour engines and power units | 20% *ad val* |
| 84.15 | Section 1000 is superseded by: | |
| 1000 | Air cooling machines, consisting of independent units and including fans or blowers operated by a motor or a unit for changing the temperature | 27.5% *ad val* |
| 84.16 | Section 4000 is superseded by: | |
| 4000 | Special for the baking industry and including confectionery. | |
| 4010 | The machines: | |
| 4011 | If the Director General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has certified that they are not produced in Israel and that they are not substitutes for machines made in Israel | Exempt |
| 4019 | Other | 25% *ad val* but not less than IL.1900 per ton |
| 4090 | The parts | 25% *ad val* |
| 84.17 | Section 7000 is superseded by: | |
| 7000 | Special for the baking industry and including confectionery. | |
| 7010 | If the Director General of the Ministry of Commerce and industry has certified that they are not produced in Israel and that they are not substitutes for machines produced in Israel | Exempt |
| 7090 | Other | 25% *ad val* but not less than IL.1900 per ton |
| 84.20 | Subsection 5090 is superseded by: | |
| 5090 | Other | 30% *ad val* |
| 84.22 | The following is to be inserted after section 1000: | |
| 1500 | Special for the baking industry, including confectionery, if the Director General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has certified that they are not produced in Israel and that they are not substitutes for machines produced in Israel | Exempt |
| 2000 | In this section, 'lifts' shall be superseded by: lifts, excluding those falling under section 1500 | |
| 5000 | In this section in the heading, 'conveyors' is superseded by 'conveyors, excluding those falling under section 1500' | |
| 5050 | This subsection is repealed. | |
| 84.30 | Section 2000 is superseded by: | |
| 2000 | Special for the baking industry, including confectionery. | |
| 2040 | The machines: | |
| 2041 | If the Director General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has certified that they are not produced in Israel and that they are not substitutes for machines produced in Israel | Exempt |
| 2049 | Other | 25% *ad val* but not less than IL.1900 per ton |
| 2090 | The parts | 25% *ad val* |
| 84.56 | Section 1000 is superseded by: | |
| 1000 | Concrete mixers | 20% *ad val* |
| 85.01 | Paragraphs 1083, 1084, 1085, and 1086 are repealed | |
| | After paragraph 1082 shall be incerted: | |
| 1089 | Other | 30% *ad val* but not less than IL.2.00 per kg |
| 85.05.1000 | In this item, '37.5% but not less than IL.12.60 and not more than IL.108 per unit' is superseded by: | 37.5% *ad val* but not more than IL.108 per unit |
| 85.08 | Subsection 9920 is superseded by: | |
| 9920 | Sparking plugs and parts thereof: | |
| 9921 | Sparking plugs | IL.0.21 each 65% *ad val* |
| 9922 | Insulation bodies incorporated in threaded electrodes and conductors; electrodes; threaded metal conductors | 20% *ad val* |
| 9929 | Other parts | IL0..21 each + 65% *ad val'* |
| 85.20 | Subsection 109 is superseded by: | |
| 1090 | Other | IL.0.05 each + 35% *ad val* |
| 85.26 | Section 2000 is superseded by: | |
| 2000 | Insulating bodies for sparking plugs | 20% *ad val* |
| 94.04 | Subsection 3010 is superseded by: | |
| 3020 | Pillows made of expanded, foam or sponge plastic material, filled with liquid material of the kind used principally for the prevention and treatment of Decubitus ulcers | 20% *ad val* but not less than IL.1.00 per kg |

**British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested.** **EDB ext. 420/475**

**PURCHASE TAX AMENDMENTS:** The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Purchase Tax Order as follows:

The following item is repealed: Furskins, tanned or dressed, other than composite, of bovine cattle, equine animals, sheep, goats, kids lambs, hares and rabbits, all if used for lining. (The rate of tax was 15 per cent)

To the item: 'Articles made of, or plated with, precious metal, whether or not set with stones or pearls', is added the exception: 'Original sculptures or statuary, classifiable under customs tariff 99.03'.

To the item: 'Mattresses; seats; backs or cushions; of expanded foam or sponge rubber or plastics; spring mattresses; air mattresses' is added the exception: 'Classifiable under customs tariff 94.04.3020 (ie pillows, of specified material and filling, of a kind used in the prevention and treatment of Decubitus ulcers).

To the item: 'Paper', is added the exception: 'Electrophotographic copying paper of a weight per sq. m exceeding 100 gm of the kind used for making printing plates by a photo-mechanic process'

To the item: 'Parts and accessories for any type of vehicle operated by an engine' is added the exception: 'Chains'

## ISRAEL
*continued*

**TAX REDUCTION ON 1973 MODEL CARS:** The State Revenue Administration of the Israeli Ministry of Finance issued the following press release on September 9. At the request of car importers the customs authorities have agreed to reduce the duties on 1973 model cars by 10 per cent. The reduction is on the duties which amount to 70 to 85 per cent of the car's value, according to the size of the car. The reduction amounts to IL.900-2000. The importers have also promised to reduce the car price by the same amount. **EDB ext. 420/475**

## Sultanate of Oman

**SHIPPING SURCHARGES:** The Muscat shipping congestion surcharge of 10 per cent, which was levied by the Shipping Conference, ACMEL (comprising the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Nedlloyd, Iraqi Maritime Transport Co. (SAK), and Arya National Shipping Lines SA) was withdrawn on August 27, 1973.

There remains however:

The output surcharge for Muscat. The rate is US$5.9 per shipping ton for freight from the United Kingdom and Northern European ports.

The Muscat surcharge of one Rial Omani per shipping ton. **CRE ext. 5221**

## The Gambia

**IMPORTS FROM SENEGAL:** Legal Notices Nos. 28 and 33 of 1973 published in *The Gambia Gazette* of June 29 and August 13 give notice of the Customs Tariff (Preferential Tariff for Senegal) Order 1973 which came into force on July 1, 1972 and gives details of preferential rates of duty applicable to certain imports into The Gambia from Senegal. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

**TARIFF AMENDMENT—PICTURE POSTCARDS:** The Customs Tariff (Amendment No. 20) published in *The Gambia Gazette* of June 29 amends the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff as follows:

| Tariff no. | Description | Rate of duty General |
|---|---|---|
| 49.08/09 | A. Picture postcards | 100% |

**EDB ext. 471/472/473**

## Liberia

**IMPORT OF DRUGS:** A notice issued by the Liberian Ministry of Health and Welfare announces that all drugs imported into Liberia should be registered with the Pharmacy Board of Liberia. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

## Ghana

**VEHICLE PURCHASE TAX:** The Vehicle Purchase Tax (Amendment) Decree 1973 published in the *Ghana Gazette*, August 30, 1973 amends from that date the schedule of the Vehicle Purchase Tax Decree 1973, notification of which was published in *Trade and Industry*, March 8, 1973 (page 491). The Decree is also amended by the repeal of the definition of 'vehicle' appearing in subsection (1) of section 14.

| Item | Tariff no. | Vehicle | Rate of vehicle purchase tax |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 87.02.C<br>87.03F | 1 Cars other than commercial vehicles locally assembled: | |
| | | a where the value does not exceed C4,000.00 | 10% |
| | | b where the value exceeds C4,000.00 but does not exceed C6,500.00 | 30% |
| | | c where the value exceeds C6,500.00 but does not exceed C8,000.00 | 65% |
| | | d where the value exceeds C8,000.00 but does not exceed C12,000.00 | 100% |
| | | e where the value exceeds C12,000.00 | 200% |
| | | 2 Cars other than commercial vehicles imported and fully assembled outside Ghana: | |
| | | a where the value does not exceed C4,000.00 | 20% |
| | | b where the value exceeds C4,000.00 but does not exceed C6,500.00 | 30% |
| | | c where the value exceeds C6,500.00 but does not exceed C8,000.00 | 65% |
| | | d where the value exceeds C8,000.00 but does not exceed C12,000.00 | 100% |
| | | e where the value exceeds C12,000.00 | 200% |
| | | 3 Commercial vehicles imported and fully assembled outside Ghana: | |
| | | a where the value does not exceed C5,000.00 | 10% |
| | | b where the value exceeds C5,000.00 but does not exceed C9,000.00 | 15% |
| | | c where the value exceeds C9,000.00 | 25% |
| | | 4 Commercial vehicles substantially assembled in Ghana: | |
| | | a where the value does not exceed C9,000.00 | 5% |
| | | b where the value exceeds C9,000.00 | 10% |

**EDB ext. 471/472/473**

**IMPORT LICENCE LEVY:** The Importers (Regulation and Imposition of Fees) (Amendment) Decree, 1973 published in the *Ghana Gazette*, August 30, 1973, gives details of imported goods which, with effect from that date, became liable to levies on the import licences granted for them. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

## South Africa

**CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATIONS:** Customs Tariff Application List 605, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, September 21, 1973, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

1 Certain pressure or vacuum gauges and combination pressure and vacuum gauges, and parts thereof.
*Note:* A duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* was imposed by Government Notice R1509 of August 24, 1973 as interim protection and the application is now being published for general information with a view to further investigation of the matter.
2 Epoxidised sunflower seed and soya bean oils.
3 Glazed ceramic wall tiles (excluding mosaic cubes).

(*continued on next page*)

*Bound for Western Nigeria—six 45 cwt.-capacity semi-trailers and converted Land-Rovers from B. Dixon-Bate Ltd., Chester-based specialist trailer manufacturers. These units, ordered through the Crown Agents by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Ibadan, will be used for transporting farm machinery and tractors.*

## SOUTH AFRICA
*continued*

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, DTI. **CRE ext. 5274**

**CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES:** The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, September 7, 1973:

R.1617: BN 29.06, 29.22, 29.31 and 29.35—The duty on certain chemicals of a kind used as anti-oxidants, vulcanisation retarders and vulcanisation accelerators has been amended.

REBATES OF DUTY

*Industrial rebate*

R.1618: BN 29.13—Provision is made for a rebate of duty of the full duty on—
a diethylamine for the manufacture of zinc diethyl dithiocarbonate;
b dibutylamine for the manufacture of zinc dibutyl dithiocarbonate; and
c methyl isoamyl ketone and para-nitroaniline for the manufacture of n,n'bis-(1,4-dimethylpentyl)-p-phenylenediamine

*General rebate*

R.1620: BN 39.02—The existing item is extended to also provide for a rebate of the full duty on ethylene polymers and copolymers of a relative density not exceeding 0.940 and vinyl chloride polymers liquid or pasty or in blocks, lumps, powders and similar bulk forms and styrene polymers and copolymers in blocks, lumps, powders and similar bulk forms, in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permit.

**EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

**IRRADIATED FOODSTUFFS—PROPOSED RESTRICTIONS:** The South African *Government Gazette*, September 7, 1973 carries details of proposed restrictions under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act 1972 on sales of irradiated foodstuffs. Comments or representations on the proposed regulations should be made, within three months of publication, to the Secretary for Health, Private Bag X 88, Pretoria. **CRE ext. 5274**

## Australia

**REVOCATION OF DUMPING DUTY ON NON CHEDDAR CHEESE:** The Australian Minister for Customs and Excise announced on September 5 that anti-dumping action will no longer be taken against imported non cheddar cheese. The Minister said that following a comprehensive review of the situation by his Department he was satisfied that circumstances had changed completely since anti-dumping duties were imposed against imported cheeses in September 1970. At that time significant imports of cheese at dumped prices had threatened the local industry. In contrast the Australian cheese industry today had substantially increased production and sales, while prices were generally high. The Minister said that the time had now arrived when competition in the industry should be encouraged. The removal of dumping duty should also have the effect of developing competition between importers which could only result in reduced prices to consumers in line with current Government policy to attack inflation at all levels. The Minister added that there were differences between imported and Australian cheeses and provided overseas exporters did not resort to unfair trading practices, Australian consumers and particularly migrants should have access to a complete range of this product at reasonable prices. Ref. CRE 23536/4

**CRE ext. 5318/5319**

**REVOCATION OF DUMPING DUTY ON GLUCOSE:** The Department of Trade and Industry has been notified by the British High Commission in Canberra that the dumping duty on glucose (tariff items 17.02 and 17.05) has been discontinued from August 24, 1973. Ref. CRE 23536/4 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

**TARIFF CHANGES—SPIRITS, CIGARETTES, FUEL:** Details are given below of changes made in the Australian customs tariff by tariff proposals which took effect on August 21, 1973, and are consequent upon the Australian budget.

ALTERATIONS TO PART II OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF 1966-72

| Tariff item | Goods | Rate of duty: General | Rate of duty: Preferential |
|---|---|---|---|
| Omit item 22.09, substitute the following item: | | | |
| 22.09 | Spirits not falling within item 22.08; liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as concentrated extracts) for the manufacture of beverages: | | |
| 22.09.1 | Brandy: | | |
| 22.09.11 | Containing not more than 57% by volume of alcohol | $1.29 per litre, and $3.94 per litre of alcohol | $1.26 per litre, and $3.94 per litre of alcohol |
| 22.09.12 | Containing more than 57% by volume of alcohol | $6.19 per litre of alcohol | $6.15 per litre of alcohol |
| 22.09.2 | Whisky, including liqueur whisky: | | |
| 22.09.21 | Containing not more than 57% by volume of alcohol | $1.57 per litre ,and $4.71 per litre of alcohol | $1.51 per litre, and $4.71 per litre of alcohol |
| 22.09.22 | Containing more than 57% by volume of alcohol | $7.46 per litre of alcohol | $7.34 per litre of alcohol |
| 22.09.3 | Gin, distilled wholly from barley malt, grain, grape wine or fruit and certified in a manner approved by the Minister to be gin so distilled: | | |
| 22.09.31 | Containing not more than 57% by volume of alcohol | $1.44 per litre, and $4.71 per litre of alcohol | $1.42 per litre, and $4.71 per litre of alcohol |
| 22.09.32 | Containing more than 57% by volume of alcohol | $7.23 per litre of alcohol | $7.19 per litre of alcohol |
| 22.09.4 | Rum, pure, distilled wholly from sugar, sugar syrup, molasses or the refuse of sugar cane by a pot-still or similar process at a strength at which the rum does not contain more than 83% by volume of alcohol and certified in a manner approved by the Minister to be pure rum so distilled: | | |
| 22.09.41 | Containing not more than 57% by volume of alcohol | $1.44 per litre, and $4.71 per litre of alcohol | $1.37 per litre, and $4.71 per litre of alcohol |
| 22.09.42 | Containing more than 57% by volume of alcohol | $7.23 per litre of alcohol | $7.11 per litre of alcohol |
| 22.09.5 | Rum, distilled wholly from sugar, sugar syrup, molasses or the refuse of sugar cane, blended (being a blend containing not less than 25% by volume of pure rum separately distilled from sugar, sugar syrup, molasses or the refuse of sugar cane by a pot-still or similar process at a strength at which the pure rum does not contain more than 83% by volume of alcohol) and certified in a manner approved by the Minister to be rum so distilled and so blended: | | |
| 22.09.51 | Containing not more than 57% by volume of alcohol | $1.46 per litre, and $4.71 per litre of alcohol | $1.40 per litre, and $4.71 per litre of alcohol |
| 22.09.52 | Containing more than 57% by volume of alcohol | $7.27 per litre of alcohol | $7.15 per litre of alcohol |
| 22.09.6 | Bitters; compound alcoholic preparations (known as concentrated extracts) for the manufacture of beverages: | | |

**CRE** Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade and Industry
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

**EDB** Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade and Industry
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

| Tariff item | Goods | Rate of duty | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | General | Preferential |
| 22.09.61 | Bitters | $1.55 per litre, and $4.71 per litre of alcohol | $1.48 per litre, and $4.71 per litre of alcohol |
| 22.09.62 | Compound alcoholic preparations (known as concentrated extracts) for the manufacture of beverages | 37½% | 17½% |
| 22.09.7 | Liqueurs; flavoured spirituous beverages, as prescribed by by-law: | | |
| 22.09.71 | Containing not more than 57% by volume of alcohol | $1.24 per litre, and $4.71 per litre of alcohol | $1.24 per litre, and $4.71 per litre of alcohol |
| 22.09.72 | Containing more than 57% by volume of alcohol | $6.88 per litre of alcohol | $6.88 per litre of alcohol |
| 22.09.9 | Other: | | |
| 22.09.91 | Containing not more than 57% by volume of alcohol | $1.66 per litre, and $4.71 per litre of alcohol | $1.66 per litre, and $4.71 per litre of alcohol |
| 22.09.92 | Containing more than 57% by volume of alcohol | $7.61 per litre of alcohol | $7.61 per litre of alcohol |
| Omit sub-items 24.02.1 to 24.02.3 (inclusive), substitute the following sub-items: | | | |
| 24.02.1 | Cigarettes; fine cut tobacco suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes, not put up for retail sale | $16.44 per kg | $16.44 per kg |
| 24.02.2 | Cigars, cigarillos and cheroots | $15.81 per kg | $15.81 per kg |
| 24.02.3 | Snuff | $1.43 per kg | $1.43 per kg |
| Omit sub-item 24.02.9, substitute the following sub-item: | | | |
| 24.02.9 | Other | $8.85 per kg | $8.63 per kg |
| Omit paragraph 27.07.39, substitute the following paragraph: | | | |
| 27.07.39 | Other | $0.04905 per litre | $0.04905 per litre |
| Omit sub-item 27.10.2, substitute the following sub-item: | | | |
| 27.10.2 | Diesel fuel, not being goods falling within sub-item 27.10.1: | | |
| 27.10.21 | Kerosene for use as fuel for propulsion purposes in aircraft, as prescribed by by-law | $0.0394 per litre | $0.0394 per litre |
| 27.10.22 | Other kerosene for use as fuel for propulsion purposes in aircraft | $0.504 per litre | $0.504 per litre |
| 27.10.23 | Diesel fuel as prescribed by by-law, not being kerosene | $0.04905 per litre | $0.04905 per litre |
| 27.10.29 | Other | $0.06005 per litre | $0.06005 per litre |
| Omit paragraphs 27.10.42 to 27.10.49 (inclusive), substitute the following paragraphs: | | | |
| 27.10.42 | For use as fuel for propulsion purposes in aircraft, as prescribed by by-law | $0.04305 per litre | $0.04305 per litre |
| 27.10.43 | As prescribed by by-law for the purposes of this paragraph | $0.04905 per litre | $0.04905 per litre |
| 27.10.44 | For use as fuel for propulsion purposes in aircraft | $0.06 per litre | $0.06 per litre |
| 27.10.49 | Other | $0.066 per litre | $0.066 per litre |
| Omit paragraph 27.10.59, substitute the following paragraph: | | | |
| 27.10.59 | Other | $0.04905 per litre | $0.04905 per litre |
| Omit paragraph 29.10.19, substitute the following paragraph: | | | |
| 29.01.19 | Other | $0.04905 per litre | $0.04905 per litre |

**EDB ext. 468/469/401**

**RESULT OF BY-LAW TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON PLANAR FORMS:** A notice in *Trade and Industry*, January 18, 1973, stated that a reference had been made to the Australian Tariff Board on by-law entry of metallised planar forms of vinyl chloride (tariff items 39.02.4 or 39.02.52). The inquiry has been completed and as a result the goods are being admitted under by-law retrospectively from December 1, 1972. **EDB ext. 468/469/401**

**INQUIRY ON GALVANISED STEEL COIL—CORRECTION:** A notice in *Trade and Industry*, September 13, page 545, stated that galvanised steel core had been made the subject of a Tariff Board inquiry. This should have read galvanised steel coil. Ref. CRE 1094/73 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

## New Zealand

**CANCELLATION OF TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD INQUIRY—PINE OIL AND TERPINEOL:** The New Zealand Tariff and Development Board inquiry set down for September 25, 1973 to investigate the nature and extent of the protection con-

(*continued on next page*)

The National Bank
OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

**London address:**
**8 Moorgate, EC2R 6DB**
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*Delegation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade being welcomed to the DTI headquarters last week by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs. In the foreground with the Minister is the council's president, Mr. Wang Yao-ting. The delegation had talks with the DTI and the British Overseas Trade Board on the development of trade, and visited several companies. The visit, which took place from September 15 to 26, was at the invitation of the Sino-British Trade Council.*

## NEW ZEALAND

*continued*

sidered necessary in respect of pine oil and terpineol (tariff items 38.07.009 and 29.05.003) was cancelled because no submissions were received. Details of this inquiry were published in *Trade and Industry*, June 18, 1973, pages 494-7. Ref. CRE 1224/73

**CRE ext. 5321**

## Canada

**MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY REGULATIONS:** The Canadian Government has issued proposed amendments to the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations on (i) a further reduction in noise emission from snowmobiles, and (ii) motor-cycle headlamps. Representations are invited by October 31 on snowmobiles and by November 30 on motorcycle headlamps. Copies of the proposed amendments are available. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

## United States

**IMPORT DATA REGULATIONS:** The US *Federal Register*, September 17, 1973, announced further details of the regulations on imported merchandise due to come into effect on October 1. With respect to imports entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after October 1, 1973, the US Customs officials may accept as compliance with the regulations reasonable estimates of any of the additional data required if the precise information is not readily available. This concession, which means that the new requirements for data are not yet to be fully applied, is operative until November 30, 1973. **CRE ext. 5397**

**CHEESE QUOTAS:** It was announced in the *Federal Register*, August 29, 1973 that there has been a change in the import price-break level for cheeses under quota restriction. From August 29, the quota restrictions will apply to cheese costing 72 cents, or less, per pound compared with the previous level of 69 cents per pound. The new level was determined by adding 3 cents to the Commodity Credit Corporation's support price. **CRE ext. 5397**

## Panama

**RESTRICTIONS REMOVED ON STEEL IMPORTS:** All restrictions on steel imports into Panama have been temporarily removed. This measure has been adopted until local plants can produce sufficient steel to meet local demands.

**EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

**CRE** Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade and Industry
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

**EDB** Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade and Industry
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

*Senior delegates from the State of Carabobo, Venezuela, who visited Pye Telecommunications Ltd., Cambridge, to discuss radio communications equipment, are seen watching production of components for assembling into two-way radio equipment. From the left: Mr. Fernando Salvatierra, State Head of CID; Dr. Antonio Flores Cortez, State Director of Finance; Dr. Nelson Fernandez, Mayor of Valencia; Dr. D. Garcia-Michel, Pye Telecommunications' local agent, and Mr. Fred Hodson, Pye Telecommunications. Also in the party was Colonel Domingo Sanchez, State Commissioner of Police.*

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# EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

## NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

# EEC tariff quotas for certain ferro-alloys

As from January 1, 1974, the United Kingdom will share in annual Community tariff quotas for certain ferro-alloys (as detailed below) imported from all sources outside the Community. (But see also the paragraph below regarding imports from EFTA countries.) Under tariff quotas a limited amount of goods may be imported at a rate of duty below the normal rate. General information about tariff quotas is to be found in Customs Notice 771 of March 1973 (available free from any Custom House or office of a Collector of Customs and Excise in the UK) and in an article—'Tariff Quotas after Accession to the European Communities'—in *Trade and Industry*‡ of February 15, 1973. A further article will be published in *Trade and Industry* shortly.

| Common Customs tariff heading No. | Description | Quota duty rate |
|---|---|---|
| 73.02C | Ferro-silicon | Zero |
| 73.02D | Ferro-silico-manganese | Zero |
| ex 73.02EI | Ferro-chromium of a carbon content 0.1 per cent and below | Zero |

The level of the quotas and the United Kingdom's shares have not yet been determined.

Duty-free imports from EFTA countries in these products will continue for the UK under the Free Trade Agreements signed between EFTA non-candidates and the EEC within the levels of indicative ceilings for imports from certain EFTA sources. To qualify for duty-free admission from these countries into the UK under these agreements the goods in question must fulfil the appropriate rules of origin (Customs Notice 810 of March, 1973).

Goods imported under tariff quotas (as distinct from indicative ceilings) may either be debited against an importing country's share, as and when they are declared by importers to Customs for home use (known as the 'greyhound' method), or firms may be invited to apply for authority entitling them to receive a specified quantity during the quota period (prior allocation). (See Customs Notice 771 mentioned above.) In the case of ferro-silico-maganese the present Community Regulation, applying to imports into the original Member states in 1973, specifies the former method; in the other cases the Regulations do not specify the method which Member states must adopt. The Department of Trade and Industry is considering which method of allocation would be suitable for these tariff quotas, and is consulting representative bodies on the method of allocation.

The Department of Trade and Industry would like to know as soon as possible the pattern of imports during the last 3½ years and of expected imports in 1974, broken down in each case by the country of origin and country of consignment where different.

Importers are therefore asked to send two copies of the necessary information covering imports from all sources to Import Licensing Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DP, at the latest by October 26, 1973, in the form shown in the next column. All information provided will be treated in strict confidence.

All general inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to Minerals, Metals and Electrical Engineering Division of DTI at Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (tel. 01-834 4422, ext. 581). (General inquiries about duty rates applying to imports of any goods outside tariff quotas should normally be addressed to Tariff Division 2, Room 310, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.) Inquiries about submission of the requested information should be addressed to the Import Licensing Branch, the address of which is given above.

‡ If not available from local libraries, copies of *Trade and Industry* may be obtained from HMSO at Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ (price 10p plus postage).

RETURN OF IMPORTS OF FERRO-SILICON, FERRO-SILICO-MANGANESE AND FERRO-CHROMIUM

NAME OF IMPORTER (Note 4) .....

ADDRESS ..... (Tel. Number .....)

.....

State whether imported for own use or resale.
If for resale, state in section below to whom.
Separate returns should be made in respect of each ferro-alloy:
(a) for goods imported for own use;
(b) goods imported for sale to third parties whose names and addresses should be specified in the appropriate box with the amount sold to them individually.

| Name and Address of 3rd Party (if applicable) | CCT heading | Country of origin or consignment* | Metric Tonnes Jan-June 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | Estimate 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [Example: AN Other 30 tonnes] | 73.02C Ferro-silicon<br>73.02D Ferro-silico-manganese<br>ex 73.02EI Ferro-chromium:<br>(1) of a carbon content of 0.1 per cent and below<br>(2) Other | | | | | | |

*Notes* 1. *Please specify separate mounts from each country of origin.
2. The date of Customs entry is to be taken as the date of importation.
3. † Please specify grade of ferro-chromium as indicated.
4. 'Importer' should be taken to mean the name of the firm mentioned in the shipping document.

Signature .....
Status (Owner, Company Secretary, etc.). .....

Return to:
Import Licensing Branch
Department of Trade and Industry
Sanctuary Buildings
16-20 Great Smith Street
London SW1P 3DP

## NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

# EEC tariff quotas for unwrought magnesium

As from January 1, 1974, the United Kingdom will share in annual Community tariff quotas for unwrought magnesium and magnesium alloys (as detailed below) imported from all sources outside the Community. (But see also the paragraph below regarding imports from EFTA countries.) Under tariff quotas a limited amount of goods may be imported at a rate of duty below the normal rate. General information about tariff quotas is to be found in Customs Notice 771 of March 1973 (available free from any Custom House or office of a Collector of Customs and Excise in the UK) and in an article—in 'Tariff Quotas after Accession to the European Communities'—in *Trade and Industry*‡ of February 15, 1973. A further article will be published in *Trade and Industry* shortly.

| Common Customs tariff heading No. | Description | Quota duty rate |
|---|---|---|
| 77.01A | Magnesium, unwrought, including alloys (other than waste and scrap):<br>(a) containing 99.8 per cent or more by weight of pure magnesium;<br>(b) containing less then 99.8 per cent by weight of pure magnesuim | Zero |

The level of the quota and the United Kingdom's share has not yet been determined.

Duty-free imports from EFTA countries of unwrought magnesium will continue under the Free Trade Agreements signed between EFTA non-candidates and the EEC (subject to any indicative ceilings which may be introduced in the case of Norway). To qualify for duty-free admission from these countries into the UK under these agreements the goods in question must fulfil the appropriate rules of origin (Customs Notice 810 of March 1973).

Goods imported under tariff quotas (as distinct from indicative

(*continued on next page*)

## NOTICE TO IMPORTERS
*continued*

ceilings) may either be debited against an importing country's share, as and when they are declared by importers to Customs for home use (known as the 'greyhound' method), or firms may be invited to apply for authority entitling them to receive a specified quantity during the quota period (prior-allocation). (See Customs Notice 771 mentioned above.) The Department of Trade and Industry is considering which method of allocation would be suitable for this tariff quota and is, consulting the trade association representing producers and consumers of magnesium.

The Department of Trade and Industry would like to know as soon as possible the pattern of imports during the last 3½ years and of expected imports in 1974, broken down in each case by the country of origin and country of consignment where different.

Importers are therefore asked to send two copies of the necessary information covering imports from all sources to Import Licensing Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DP, at the latest by October 26, 1973, in the form shown below.

RETURN OF IMPORTS OF UNWROUGHT MAGNESIUM AND MAGNESIUM ALLOYS

NAME OF IMPORTER (Note 4) .....
ADDRESS..... (Tel. Number.....)
.....

State whether imported for own use or for resale. If for resale, state in the section below to whom.
Separate returns should be made:
(a) for goods imported for own use;
(b) goods imported for sale to third parties, whose names and addresses should be specified in the appropriate box with the amount sold to them individually.

| Name and Address of 3rd Party (If applicable) | CCT heading | Country of origin | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | Metric tonnes Jan-June 1973 | Estimate 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [Example: AN Other 30 tonnes] | 77.01A Unwrought magnesium††(not being waste or scrap (a) containing 99.8 per cent or more by weight of pure magnesium: (b) containing less than 99.8 per cent by weight of pure magnesium | | | | | | |

Notes 1. * Please specify separate amounts from each country or origin.
2. The date of Customs entry is to be taken as the date of importation.
3. † Please specify grade and whether alloys or other as indicated.
4. 'Importer' should be taken to mean the name of the firm given on the shipping document.

Signature .....
Status (Owner, Company, Secretary, etc.) .....

Return to:
Import Licensing Branch
Department of Trade and Industry
Sanctuary Buildings
16-20 Great Smith Street
London SW1P 3DP

All general inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to Minerals, Metals and Electrical Engineering Division of DTI at Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (tel. 01-834 4422, ext. 567). (General inquiries about duty rates applying to imports of any goods outside tariff quotas should normally be addressed to Tariff Division 2, Room 310, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.) Inquiries about submission of the requested information should be addressed to the Import Licensing Branch, the address of which is given above.

## NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

# EEC tariff quotas for unwrought lead and zinc

As from January 1, 1974, the United Kingdom will share in annual Community tariff quotas for unwrought lead and zinc (as detailed below) imported from all sources outside the Community. (But see also the paragraph below regarding imports from EFTA countries.) Under tariff quotas a limited amount of goods may be imported at a rate of duty below the normal rate. General information about tariff quotas is to be found in Customs Notice 771 of March 1973 (available free from any Custom House or office of a Collector of Customs and Excise in the UK) and in an article—'Tariff Quotas after Accession to the European Communities'—in *Trade and Industry*‡ of February 15, 1973. A further article will be published in *Trade and Industry* shortly.

| Common Customs tariff heading No. | Description | Quota duty rate |
|---|---|---|
| 78.01AI | Unwrought lead containing not less than 0.02 per cent silver, intended to be refined (argentiferous lead) | Zero |
| 78.01AII | Unwrought lead other than argentiferous lead | Zero |
| 79.01A | Unwrought zinc | Zero |

The level of the quotas has not yet been determined. Protocol 14 to the Act of Accession to the EEC specifies that the tariff quota for argentiferous lead must be administered according to a system which makes it possible to ensure that the material thus imported is in fact refined by those to whom it is allocated.

Duty-free imports from EFTA countries in these products will continue under the Free Trade Agreements signed between EFTA non-candidates and the EEC (subject in the case of 79.01A from some EFTA sources to any indicative ceilings which may be introduced). To qualify for duty-free admission from these countries into the UK under these agreements the goods in question must fulfil the appropriate rules of origin (Customs Notice 810 of March 1973).

Goods imported under tariff quotas (as distinct from indicative ceilings) may either be debited against an importing country's share, as and when they are declared by importers to Customs for home use (known as the 'greyhound' method), or firms may be invited to apply for authority entitling them to receive a specified quantity during the quota period (prior allocation). (see Customs Notice 771 mentioned above.) Special considerations apply to argentiferous lead as mentioned above. The Department of Trade and Industry is considering which method of allocation would be suitable for lead and zinc tariff quotas, and is consulting organisations representing producers and consumers.

The Department of Trade and Industry would like to know as soon as possible the pattern of imports during the last 3½ years and of expected imports in 1974, broken down in each case by the country of origin and country of consignment where different.

Importers are therefore asked to send two copies of the necessary information covering imports from all sources to Import Licensing Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DP, at the latest by

RETURN OF IMPORTS OF UNWROUGHT LEAD AND/OR ZINC

NAME OF IMPORTER (Note 3) .....
ADDRESS ..... (Tel. Number.....)
.....

State whether imported for own use or for resale. If for resale, state in the section below to whom.
Separate returns should be made:
(a) In respect of lead and zinc;
(b) for goods imported for own use;
(c) goods imported for sale to third parties whose names and addresses should be specified in the appropriate box with the amount sold to them individually.

| Name and Address of 3rd Party (if applicable) | CCT heading | Country of origin or consignment* | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | Metric tonnes Jan-June 1973 | Estimate 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [Example: AN Other 30 tonnes] | 78.01 AI (Lead, unwrought containing not less than 0.02 per cent silver) 78.01AII (Lead, unwrought other than argentiferous) 79.01A (Zinc, unwrought) | | | | | | |

*Notes* 1. *Please specify separate amounts from each country of origin.
2. The date of Customs entry is to be taken as the date of importation.
3. 'Importer' should be taken to mean the name of the firm given on the shipping document.

Signature .....
Status (Owner, Company Secretary, etc.). .....

Return to:
Import Licensing Branch
Department of Trade and Industry
Sanctuary Buildings
16-20 Great Smith Street
London SW1P 3DP

‡ If not available from local libraries, copies of *Trade and Industry* may be obtained from HMSO at Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ (price 10p plus postage).

October 26, 1973, in the form shown on the opposite page. All information provided will be treated in strict confidence.

All general inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to Minerals, Metals and Electrical Engineering Division of DTI at Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (tel. 01-834 4422, ext. 590). (General inquiries about duty rates applying to imports of any goods outside tariff quotas should normally be addressed to Tariff Division 2, Room 310, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.) Inquiries about submission of the requested information should be addressed to the Import Licensing Branch, the address of which is given earlier.

# New EC legislation

**The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies may be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.**

**COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY:** The texts of the following Regulations, Decisions and Directive which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

**Cattle, beef and veal.** Decision 73/262/EEC establishing provisions for statistical surveys to be carried out by the Member States on bovine livestock, forecasts on the availability of bovine animals for slaughter and statistics on slaughtered bovine animals. (*Official Journal* L253, September 10, 1973)

**Animal feedstuffs.** Directive 73/264/EEC modifying the Annexes to Directive 70/524/EEC on additives in feedingstuffs. (*Official Journal* L253, September 10, 1973)

**Live plants and products of the flower growing industry.** Decision 73/260/EEC amending Decision 73/153/EEC authorising the Member States to approve for marketing reproductive material of certain forestry species which satisfies less stringent requirements. (*Official Journal* L253, September 10, 1973)

**Cereals.** Decision 73/266/EEC amending Decision 73/194/EEC authorising the Netherlands and Luxembourg to apply special intervention measures for rye. (*Official Journal* L253, September 10, 1973)

Decision 73/267/EEC amending Decision 73/221/EEC authorising France to apply special intervention measures for rye. (*Official Journal* L253, September 10, 1973)

Corrigendum to Regulation (EEC) 2261/73 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 1604/71 on detailed rules for the application of an export levy on starches under Article 2 (2) of Regulation 371/67/EEC, published in *Official Journal* L233, August 21, 1973. (*Official Journal* L255, September 12, 1973)

**Wines.** Regulation (EEC) 2470/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 2223/70 waiving the countervailing charge on imports of certain wines originating in and coming from certain third countries. (*Official Journal* L255, September 12, 1973)

**TAXATION:** *The Official Journal of the European Communities* L253, September 10, 1973 contains the text of Decision 73/263/EEC on the tax concessions granted, pursuant to Article 34 of French law No. 65-566 of July 12, 1965 and to the Circular of March 24, 1967, to French undertakings setting up businesses abroad.

**Further information:** Board of Inland Revenue, Foreign Intelligence Section, Somerset House, London WC2R 1LR (tel. 01-836 2407 ext. 208).

**COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF:** The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L256, September 13, 1973 contains the text of Decision 73/281/EEC authorising Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands to postpone raising their customs tariff duties to the level of those of the Common Customs Tariffs as regards manufactured tobacco falling within tariff subheadings 24.02 A, B, C and D.

**TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES:** The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L253, September 10, 1973 contains the texts of the following Decisions affecting trade in cotton textiles between the EEC and India, and the EEC and Korea, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, Taiwan and Yugoslavia.

Decision 73/269/EEC autonomously increasing imports into the Community of cotton textiles forming the subject of the trade agreement between the EEC and India on cotton textiles.

Decision 73/271/EEC autonomously increasing imports into the Community of cotton textiles forming the subject of agreements concluded between the EEC and certain non-member countries (ie Korea, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, Taiwan and Yugoslavia) on trade in cotton textiles.

UK traders should note that the present bilateral arrangements operative until December 31, 1973, between the UK and the above named countries are not affected by these decisions.

**Further information:** Department of Trade and Industry, Chemicals and Textiles Division, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (tel. 01-834 4422 ext. 715).

**UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM:** *Trade and Industry*, February 15, 1973 contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973. The texts of the following notice reimposing the Common Customs Tariff Duties on certain of these products have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

| CCT no. | Description of goods | Country of origin | Full rate of duty payable from | Tariff quota or preference set up by Reg. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Notice 44.14 | Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled but not further prepared, of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm; veneer sheets and sheets for plywood, of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm:<br>B. Other | Brazil | September 8, 1973 | 2761/72 |
| 46.03 | Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of plaiting materials, made directly to shape; articles made up from goods falling within heading No. 46.01 or 46.02; articles of loofah | Philippines | September 8, 1973 | 2761/72 |
| 85.15 | Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus:<br>A. Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radiobroadcasting and televising transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras:<br>III. Receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer<br>C. Parts of the goods of subheadings A and B above:<br>III. Other | Singapore | September 8, 1973 | 2761/72 |

(*Official Journal* C73, September 13, 1973)

## The metric change

*Going Metric* is the quarterly bulletin of the Metrication Board. As the metric change is taking place around us *Going Metric* provides information of what is happening in Government, in industry, in education. *Going Metric* is free from the Information Office J, Metrication Board, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE.

# Reform of the law on consumer credit

## White Paper published

THE demand for consumer credit has grown rapidly over the past 25 years as existing forms of credit have expanded and entirely new systems have been developed. Existing law is inadequate and does not provide the consumer with reasonable protection. The Crowther Report, 'Consumer Credit' (Cmnd 4596), published in 1971, recommended legislation to establish a single set of rights and obligations covering all types of consumer credit transaction, which would replace existing statutes, such as the Pawnbrokers and the Moneylenders Acts. The Report also recommended measures for regulating the credit industry and encouraging competition in it, including the institution of a licensing arrangement.

The Government have generally accepted these recommendations and intend to introduce a consumer credit Bill which will regulate the industry, while releasing it from outdated restrictions and, at the same time, protect the consumer. The Government's intentions are outlined in a White Paper, 'Reform of the Law on Consumer Credit' published this week (Cmnd 5427, price 42p net).

The underlying principle of the Bill will be that its main provision should apply to all forms of credit, including personal loans, hire-purchase and conditional sale agreements, and credit card and check-trading transactions. It will also cover hiring arrangements. It will apply to transactions where the borrower or hirer is an individual or non-corporate body; thus its provisions will benefit the small businessman. It will not in general cover transactions of over £5,000, and those of less than £30 will be exempted from some of the detailed provisions.

A Consumer Credit Commissioner will be appointed to operate the licensing arrangements contained in the Bill and to keep developments in consumer credit under review. He will advise the Secretary of State on any further changes in the law which he considers necessary and will publish advice and information that may be of help to the general public. He will work closely with the Director General of Fair Trading.

### Major proposals in the White Paper

The Secretary of State to appoint an independent Consumer Credit Commissioner.

All suppliers of consumer credit to be licensed.

Consumer credit and hiring transactions of up to £5,000 with persons and non-corporate bodies to be covered.

Full consumer protection whatever the form of the transaction.

The full cost of credit to be disclosed in advertisements and agreements.

Misleading advertising to be an offence.

Agreements to contain vital information clearly set out.

Door-to-door canvassing of money loans to be banned.

No mass mailing of credit cards.

Cooling-off periods for *all* loans on second mortgage and for other loans and hiring agreements when signed at home after a meeting with a salesman.

Default notices to be served before repossession of goods or acceleration of payments is possible.

Courts to have power to re-open extortionate agreements.

Lenders to be liable for defects in goods and services bought on credit.

Individuals to have access to information about them held by credit reference agencies.

### Truth in lending

**Advertising.** It is important that credit offers should not be presented in a misleading way. The White Paper proposes that the consumer should in future be given more information than is usual at present and that, in particular, he should be told the full cost of borrowing. It will be an offence to issue a false or misleading advertisement and all advertisements will have to conform to certain standards. General advertisements containing no specific financial information will have to contain an offer to provide details of the credit terms on request without charge. Other advertisements will normally have to state, *inter alia*, the cash price of the goods or the amount of the loan, the charge for the credit offered in both money and percentage *per annum* terms, and the number and amount of instalments and the total sum payable.

The charge for credit quoted to the consumer will have to include not only the interest on the sum borrowed, but any other compulsory charges imposed as a condition of the credit. This would cover such items as survey or setting up fees in the case of a loan and, where the sale of goods is involved, any installation and maintenance costs which are not imposed on the cash customer. All such charges will be included in the cost of the credit rather than treated as part of the principal advanced.

**Agreements.** In order to ensure that the consumer is made aware of his commitments when signing an agreement, the form and content of agreements will be prescribed by Order. The agreement will have to show clearly its nature—eg, that it is a hiring agreement and that the goods will not become the property of the hirer or that it involves a mortgage on the consumer's home. It will also have to contain full information on the repayment terms. Required information will have to be placed in a prominent position and not tucked away in the 'small print'. A Court will be expected to take into consideration the way an agreement is presented when deciding if it conforms to the statutory requirements. The Bill will invalidate any terms in an agreement purporting to cancel or diminish the consumer's statutory rights or to impose upon him liabilities greater than those permitted by law.

### Protection before an agreement is made

**Canvassing.** The White Paper proposes that anyone engaged in door-to-door canvassing of goods and services on credit should need a special licence and that the doorstep canvassing of money loans should be made illegal. In addition, the mass mailing of credit cards will be prohibited.

The telephone canvassing of credit is becoming more common and is causing some annoyance. The Government are considering whether it should be banned, and will take into account any further views which may be put to them.

**Cooling-off periods.** The consumer will have the right to cancel, within a limited period, agreements signed away from trade premises in cases where a salesman has visited him. Since the intention is to protect the consumer from high-pressure salesmanship, there will be no cancellation right where the transaction has been con-

ducted by postal communication only. There will also be arrangements allowing a consumer not to proceed with an agreement secured by mortgage on his home, wherever negotiated, except when the loan is for the purchase of that home.

## Protection during an agreement

**Early settlement.** The borrower should have the right to pay off a loan ahead of time and the proposed legislation will ban any clause denying him this right. He will also be entitled to receive a minimum statutory rebate on charges for the loan if he settles ahead of time.

**Termination clause in hiring agreements.** Hirers will have the right to terminate their agreements without penalty after they have been in force for 18 months.

**Default by the borrower.** A supplier will not be able to repossess goods, seize a security, realise a pledge for a loan of over £15 or require immediate or accelerated payment of a loan, without serving a notice of default on the consumer. Each notice will have to state clearly the unpaid amount due and allow at least seven days for payment. It will also have to state the consequences of non-payment.

In the case of HP agreements the arrangements in existing legislation will be continued. If less than one third of the price has been paid, the supplier will be able to repossess the goods, but if one third or more has been paid, he will need a Court order before repossession can take place, and the Court will be able to allow the consumer extra time to pay.

For loan agreements requiring accelerated or immediate payment following default, the borrower will be able to apply in any Court case for an instalment order. The Bill will also seek to mitigate the problems which can arise on a borrower's death; it will limit the circumstances in which the lender can require accelerated payments.

**Harsh terms.** It is possible that, despite the increased information which the consumer will have made available to him under the proposed legislation, he may still suffer from the lender's superior experience and bargaining power. It is proposed to protect the consumer from this by extending the Court's existing power to re-open and override a harsh agreement so that it will in future apply to all types of consumer loan transaction, including hire-purchase. The Bill will provide guidelines for the Court to take into account in reaching its decision.

**Negotiable instruments.** In order to protect the consumer from having to pay the holder of a promissory note even if he has not received the goods or services, the Bill will forbid lenders and sellers on credit from taking negotiable instruments other than cheques or bank notes and will also forbid the taking of cheques as security. Where cheques are taken as a down or instalment payment they will be negotiable only to banks.

**Liability of lenders for goods and services bought on credit.** Generally a consumer looks to the trader for his remedy for any breaches of contract, such as non-delivery of the goods or services or defects in them. Sometimes, however, the seller of goods or services under a credit transaction may go bankrupt or disappear, leaving the consumer with fully valid obligations to repay in full the loan involved. Hire-purchase legislation made the financier liable for conditions and warranties for goods covered by transactions which he financed. Under the Bill, the lender will bear liability in any type of transaction where he has a business relationship with the seller and provides credit specifically linked to purchases from that seller.

## Other provisions

**Pawnbrokers.** The legislation will of course include the transactions of pawnbrokers, and will contain revised and simplified provisions covering the taking and realising of pledges of goods. These will apply whether or not the lender calls himself a pawnbroker.

**Liability for credit cards.** The Bill will place a statutory limit on the liability of the consumer for the fraudulent use of his credit card due to loss or theft. The consumer will not be liable until he has signed the credit card or a receipt for it, or has used the card himself. Liability will cease as soon as the issuer is notified, even orally, of the loss of the card. The maximum liability for the consumer will be £30.

**Guarantors and indemnifiers.** Under the proposed legislation a guarantor or indemnifier will not have imposed on him any greater liability than the person on whose behalf he is acting (except that when securing a loan to a minor he will have liability as though the minor were an adult). It will not be possible, for example, for an indemnifier to be expected to pay off a loan in a lump sum if originally payment was to be by instalments. Generally, a guarantor or indemnifier will enjoy the same measure of protection as the Bill will afford borrowers or hirers.

## Licensing

Credit grantors, intermediaries, debt collectors, debt adjusters, debt counsellors and credit reference agencies concerned with consumer credit or hiring arrangements regulated by the Bill will require licences from the Consumer Credit Commissioner. The Commissioner will be empowered to refuse a licence to (or withdraw one from) an applicant who appears to him not to be a fit person. This power could be used where the applicant has, for example, been convicted of offences under the Bill or other legislation protecting the consumer, has been making loans at excessive rates of interest or has been refusing credit solely on the grounds of sex or race.

Separate licences will be issued for particular activities such as credit grantor or debt counsellor and a special licence will be required to engage in door-to-door canvassing, but a person or company will need only one licence to cover the relevant activities of all his or its business outlets. Subsidiary companies will, however, require separate licences. It will also be possible to issue group licences to cover certain categories of persons (eg, solicitors); named individuals or companies could be excluded from these group licences. The Bill will exempt local authorities and certain statutory bodies from the licensing requirement. A modest fee will be charged for the issue of a licence.

The Secretary of State will have the power to lay down rules of conduct to be observed by licence holders. There will be provision for appeal against the Commissioner's decisions in licensing cases.

The Commissioner will be required to keep the activities of credit reference and rating agencies under review. Individuals will have the right of access to information held about them by such an agency and the right to require amendment of these records where they are shown to be wrong.

## Enforcement

Many of the provisions of the Bill will provide grounds for recourse by the individual to the Court for enforcement of his contractual rights or for relief from his contractual obligations. The County Courts will have exclusive jurisdiction over actions brought against borrowers or hirers founded on enforcement or breach of agreements covered by the Bill.

There will be a number of new criminal offences, such as issuing misleading advertisements. Since enforcement will be needed at national and local level, both the Consumer Credit Commissioner and local weights and measures authorities will have powers.

## Conclusion

The recommendations of the Crowther Committee were generally welcomed by all. Passage of the Bill outlined in the White Paper will mean the start of a new era in consumer credit. The industry will be freed from outdated restrictions and, for the first time, the consumer will have comprehensive protection and that truth in lending which is so necessary if he is to choose rationally. There will also be sufficient flexibility to allow for the development of new types of credit business. Thus a framework will have been established for further development of the industry which will be fair both to the provider of credit and to the consumer.

## Dear Editor...

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

# Sir Geoffrey Howe's reminder to traders on consumers' new rights

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs said in London on September 18 that he was issuing a reminder to traders about the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act and the right it gives to consumers.

Addressing the annual dinner of the Institute of Marketing, Sir Geoffrey said: 'The Act has been the law of the land for just four months, and its effect and implications may not yet be entirely appreciated. Yet we have already done a great deal to publicise the Act. We have distributed hundreds of thousands of leaflets about it, and it has been the subject of many broadcasts and newspaper features.

'I have today taken steps to see that the provisions of the Act are once again brought specifically to the attention of trade associations, chambers of commerce and trade, major retailers and trade journals connected with consumer sales. So there should be no excuse for ignorance in the future.'

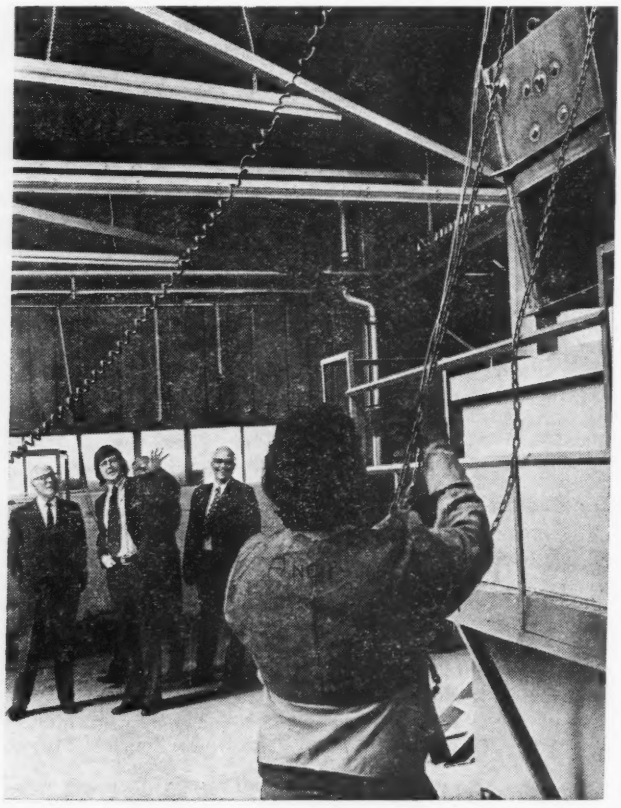
Sir Geoffrey said that the Act had put an end to contracts 'crowded with small print that effectively deprived the buyer of all his rights'. He went on: 'The statute provides that the consumer's basic legal rights cannot be nullified or reduced in any way when goods are sold to him or her.

'What the Act does not do is to make every kind of exclusion clause illegal in every circumstance. There were good reasons for adopting this approach. The new Act for good reason permits exclusion clauses in contracts for sales of goods between *business* buyers and sellers. If we had used the criminal law to bar exclusion clauses in consumer contracts, we could have had cases arising in which sellers had unwittingly committed offences, thinking that they had sold to business buyers who in fact turned out to be consumers.

'But nobody should be under any illusion that we shall be content to see sellers continuing to put exclusion clauses in consumer contracts with the deliberate intention of misleading consumers. If this should happen, there are powers in the Fair Trading Act which could be used to make it a criminal offence. And I have no doubt that this is one of the practices that the Director General will want to keep under review. These powers would apply equally to "phoney guarantees" which some traders may use to mislead consumers. These documents are often impressive and generous in their appearance. But when they are read closely they purport to take away many if not all the consumer's rights. They cannot, of course, have any such effect. But many consumers may be led to believe they do. The fact is that the consumer now has an irreducible right—the right to goods of reasonable quality. And the fulfilment of that right is now the irremovable responsibility of the retail supplier.

'And for consumers I repeat the basic message of the Act. Every time you buy consumer goods in the ordinary way, you are entitled to goods that are fit for their purpose and of reasonable quality. And those basic rights cannot be taken away from you. Don't be misled about this. And don't be deceived by anything to the contrary in a contract or a "guarantee". In a consumer sale your basic legal rights cannot be taken away from you, even if it seems that you have agreed that they should.

'And to those engaged in trade and marketing, I have this to say. The consumer's basic rights are now guaranteed by law. And nothing, no amount of fine print, can take them away. The vast majority of traders would not wish to do this, but some do. If sellers continue to include exclusion clauses in consumer contracts with the intention or effect of misleading consumers, then the Fair Trading Act contains powers to forbid such a practice, to make it a criminal offence. I believe the great majority of fair traders will use their influence with their competitors to avoid the necessity for any such extension of the law.'



*Lord Drumbalyn, Minister without Portfolio in the Department of Trade and Industry (left), watches a Powrmatic boiler being lowered into the testing tank at Powrmatic's new factory at Larkhall, Lanarkshire. Explaining the testing process is managing director, Mr. Christopher Duncan. With them are works manager, Mr. Andrew Greenhorn (right) and, behind Mr. Duncan, Brigadier Robert Muir, general manager, Scottish Industrial Estates Corporation.*

## New references to Monopolies Commission: architects' and surveyors' scale fees

Two new references to the Monopolies Commission are announced today. They are:

(a) the regulation of charges by scale fees on the part of the architects; and

(b) the regulation of charges by scale fees on the part of surveyors.

For the purpose of this reference 'architects' services' means the services ordinarily provided in the course of their professional practice by persons registered under the Architects (Registration) Acts 1931 to 1938.

'Surveyors' services' means services relating to:

(i) the determination of the value of all descriptions of landed and house property and of the various interests therein;

(ii) the management and development of estates and other business concerned with the management of landed property;

(iii) the surveying of the structure and condition of buildings and their services and advising on their maintenance, alteration and improvement;

(iv) the provision of cost advice, contractual advice, cost planning and cost control in connection with construction projects; and

(v) the financial appraisal and measurement of construction work.

Any person wishing to offer evidence in relation to either of these references should write to the Secretary, Monopolies Commission, New Court, 48 Carey Street, London WC2A 2JT.

## Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger between the following companies:

Bristol Street Group Ltd. and Griffiths Bentley and Co. Ltd.

# Inflation accounting—Government view explained

MR. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs, today explained the Government's reasons for appointing an independent committee of inquiry to study inflation accounting.

Speaking at the opening in Leicester of the conference of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries, Mr. Emery said: 'The question of how best to allow for changes in the purchasing power of money in company accounts has been a matter of interest to the accountancy profession for many years. This subject is now, of course, very topical.

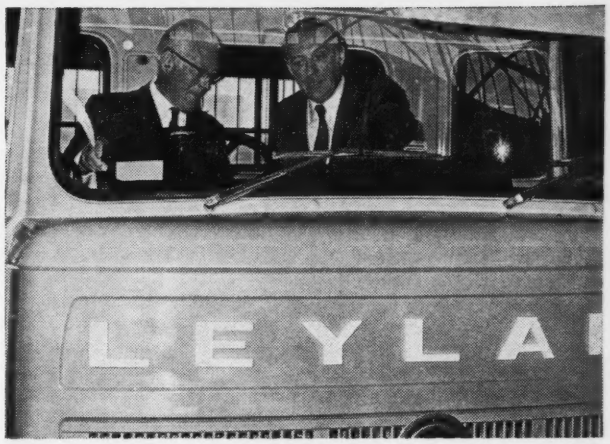
'The Exposure Draft, ED8, published by the Accounting Standards Steering Committee last January, proposed that quoted companies should supplement their published conventional historic cost accounts with a statement of financial results adjusted to the current purchasing power of the pound. This Exposure Draft was the fruit of careful study and has been very valuable in stimulating public debate in the profession, in industry and elsewhere.

'In general, the work of the Accounting Standards Steering Committee has our wholehearted encouragement, and we think it right normally to leave the profession to clarify its own standards, and to secure compliance by its members with those improved standards in the interests of their clients in industry and commerce.

'The case of company accounts and inflation is, however, exceptional in that the subject goes well beyond accounting technicalities. It has important implications for the efficiency of company management. the allocation of resources, investment decision taking, industrial competitiveness, corporate taxation, and counter-inflationary policy.

'In this particular instance, therefore, we have felt obliged to depart from our usual role of keenly interested bystanders, and a small independent committee of inquiry is being set up jointly by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to consider the various methods of adjusting company accounts and whether, and if so how, company accounts should allow for changes in costs and prices, and to make recommendations.

'The decision to follow up the work already done in this field within the profession and in industry by means of a wider ranging independent inquiry reflects both the interest which has been stimulated and the importance attached to the subject. It was, I must emphasise, taken in quite exceptional circumstances and should not be regarded as "the thin end of the wedge" towards further and more extensive Government intervention in areas which are primarily the concern of the accountancy profession.



*In the cab of a truck coming off the assembly line at British Leyland Motor Corporation's plant at Bathgate, West Lothian, are Lord Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio at the Department of Trade and Industry (left), and Mr. R. J. Smart, operations director (Scottish plant), BLMC. Tractors—many of them for export—are also produced at Bathgate. Lord Drumalbyn was on a four-day visit to Scotland, during which he gave particular attention to the offshore oil industry.*

'The Committee's field of inquiry will cover among other things the following aspects:

The effect upon investment and other management decisions and the efficiency of firms;
the effect of the efficient allocation of resources through the capital market;
the need to restrain inflation in the United Kingdom;
the requirement of investors, creditors, employees, Government and the public for information;
any implications for taxation of profits and capital gains of companies, the assumption being that the share of the total tax burden borne by the companies sector remains unchanged;
the repercussions on the accounts of other corporate bodies;
procedures in other countries particularly in the EEC and the USA.'

## New member of Cinematograph Films Council

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has appointed Mr. Alan Sapper to be a member of the Cinematograph Films Council, in succession to Mr. George Elvin. Mr. Sapper, who is General Secretary of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, will represent persons employed by makers, renters or exhibitors of British films. His appointment, along with all other present appointments to the Council, ends on December 31, 1973.


**British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886-1968**

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. **£7** (by post £7.25)

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# Energy supplies must be maximised and waste avoided

—Mr. Peter Walker

SPEAKING at the *Financial Times* Conference on World Energy Supplies in London on September 19, Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said: 'During this three-day conference you will have been given many statistics and many estimates for the future. The likelihood about forward estimates is that they will all be wrong. The speed with which changes take place in both the supply and the demand for energy is indeed remarkable.

'A decade ago few would have anticipated the enormous increase in the energy demand of Japan. Few would have predicted accurately the energy demand of the European Community. Likewise today I have a hunch that many wrong estimates are being made.

'For example, the massive increase in the cost of primary products throughout the world which has taken place during the last 12 months will provide a whole range of primary producing countries with vastly increased incomes, much of which will be used in speeding up their programmes for industrialisation and therefore their energy demands. One thing we can however agree on is that 1973 marks the end of an era in which energy was cheap and abundant. If we are agreed on that, it is logical to agree that we have entered an age where everything possible must be done to avoid unnecessary wastage of energy and to maximise energy supplies.

'Nearly all decisions connected with energy are decisions which have no immediate effect. If one wishes to enlarge coal supplies by sinking a new pit, it is something like 10 years after the location of an appropriate site before the mine is in full production. Our experiences in the North Sea illustrate the quite considerable timescale between obtaining the knowledge of the existence of oil and extracting it in any volume. Likewise the construction of nuclear power stations and the development of nuclear reactors does not only require large sums of money but also a considerable time lag before the energy is available.

'Against this general background Britain has taken a series of actions which will place us in an ever-improving position as far as our energy needs are concerned. We are fortunate in having substantial resources of coal. Coal that would have been grossly uneconomic at the energy prices prevailing but a few years ago. Coal which now has a much more positive contribution to play in our total energy requirements in the period that lies immediately ahead. It is for this reason that I introduced legislation to provide the industry with £210 million which will enable it to keep open pits that would otherwise have been uneconomic. I have also provided for coal stocks to be increased from 10 million tons up to 30 million tons.

## Major reorganisation of nuclear industry

'I have also announced a major reorganisation of the nuclear industry, creating one strong, commercially-orientated nuclear construction company and providing the Government with a powerful Nuclear Advisory Board, the first meeting of which took place this morning. Vital decisions have to be taken in this sphere in the months ahead. One tenth of our electricity is already generated from nuclear stations. The longer-term future certainly lies in the development of the sodium-cooled fast reactor and we anticipate placing the first commercial contracts for this by 1976 with the objective of having a full ordering programme as soon as we can thereafter. Experience shows that certainly in the development of this exciting form of energy safety and reliability are two dominating factors, and certainly we will be seeking high standards in both these spheres.

'We have, as you know, joined with the Germans and Dutch for the development of the centrifuge enrichment process and with the new company and the new Advisory Board we wish to develop proper balanced R and D programmes to achieve major breakthroughs in this sphere in the vital 20 years of nuclear development that lie ahead. There is no doubt in our view that nuclear energy has a considerable contribution to play in providing the world with its energy supplies.

'The other exciting sphere is, of course, the development of oil and gas resources in our surrounding oceans. The first oil will be extracted next year and we are estimating production of between 70 and 100 million tons by 1980. In this sphere estimates and developments are speedily transformed. In May we knew of five fields that will be commercially viable. Now, in September, we know of seven for certain and probably eight. We are reviewing future licensing policy and we have carried out a number of measures to assist us in achieving three major objectives:

(1) The rapid exploration and development of these resources conducive with sound environmental standards.
(2) To see that Britain obtains a fair return from their development.
(3) To create in Britain an offshore drilling industry which will be capable of providing equipment and know-how for the many major offshore developments that are certain to take place throughout the world in the years ahead.

'British industry is now responding well to developing the resources and skills required and my Department have been able to play a very constructive and positive part in seeing that British industry grabs this unique opportunity.

'We would certainly anticipate being able to provide more than half of our oil requirements during the 1890s. As far as natural gas is concerned, we are of course already getting 90 per cent of our gas supplies from the North Sea: a remarkable achievement considering that it was only in March 1967 that the first gas supplies from the North Sea were obtained. The recent arrangements made between the British Gas Corporation and the Norwegians on the extraction of gas from the Frigg field is a very important development in securing future gas supplies.

## Total picture emerging

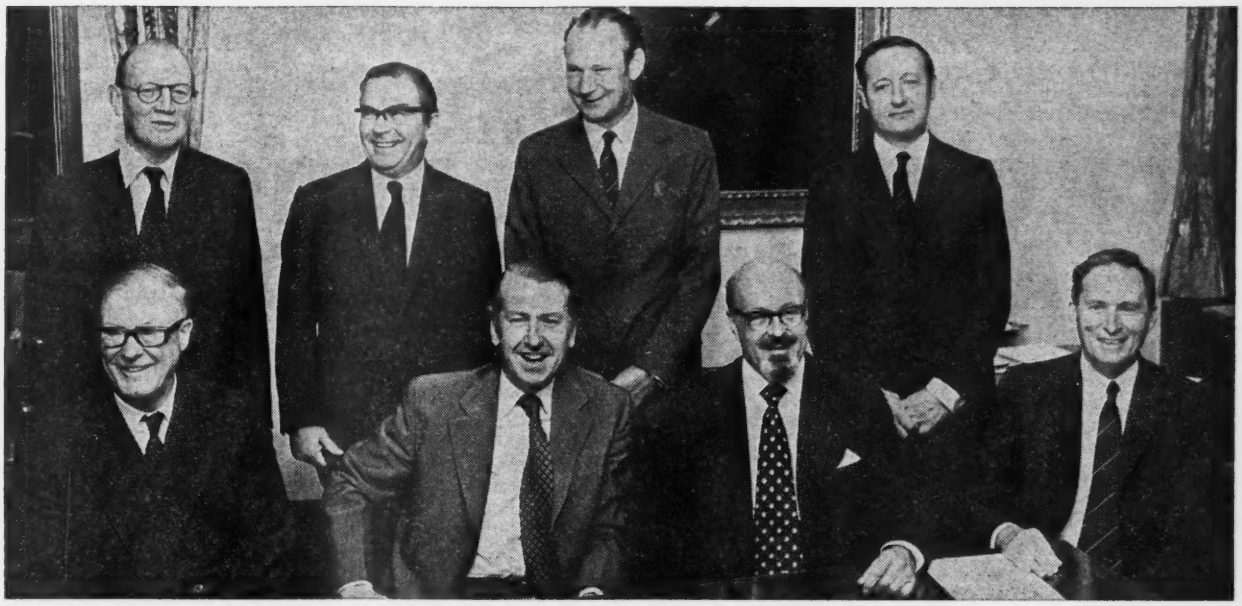
'One sees therefore a total picture emerging in which Britain has paid the price to keep open a considerable option as far as coal is concerned. Not only are we building up stocks but also examining positively with the Coal Board the prospects for developing new pits, and already in the Selby area potentially rich seams of coal have been discovered. We have reorganised the nuclear industry and intend now to build on this development. We have with considerable speed developed the massive resources of oil and gas that now surround our coasts.

'This places Britain in a very strong position as far as our future energy requirements are concerned: probably better placed in terms of the 1980s than almost any other major industrial country. There are spheres in which we believe international co-operation would be beneficial to all concerned.

'There is every chance of unnecessary duplication of research work throughout the world and the British Government is anxious to collaborate with our European partners in obtaining a more rational approach to research developments in the nuclear field. We should like to see that a sensible collaboration in research projects and an exchange of information is obtained with other major powers, such as Japan and the United States. We would hope, too, that mutually advantageous arrangements could be made between the world's major energy suppliers and their customers. As Sir Eric Drake said yesterday, there is a considerable mutual interest in reaching sensible solutions on future pricing and supply policies.

'In our judgement the difficulties confronting the world are difficulties that can be met. The world has considerable resources. It has the technology and the time to adapt to the changing situation. There are enough conventional fuels in the ground for many years to come. In the longer term nuclear and other technologies will doubtless develop to meet the energy needs of man but, whilst optimistic as to the possibilities of solving our difficulties, I have no wish to underestimate the problems of the change. In the very long term obviously the world will move away from crude oil as it exhausts its reserves and moves towards more unconventional fuels and nuclear energy. Crude oil has been, and is, a resource of immense flexibility. It will therefore need considerable statesmanship and considerable forward planning to cope smoothly with its exhaustion.

'There has never been a need to cope with such a problem before. It cannot be too early to commence inter-governmental thought and action and it will certainly call for the exercise of international statesmanship of the highest order,' concluded Mr. Walker.



*The day after Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, announced the membership of the newly-formed Nuclear Power Advisory Board, the Board met for the first time in London on September 19 under the chairmanship of Mr. Walker. Our picture shows: front row (l to r)—Lord Penney, Rector, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Mr. Walker, Mr. A. E. Hawkins, Chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, and Dr. A. W. Merrison, Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University; back row (l to r)—Lord Aldington, Chairman of the National Nuclear Corporation, Mr. J. R. S. Morris, a director of Courtaulds Ltd. and a part-time member of British Nuclear Fuels Ltd., Mr. R. V. Moore, Managing Director (Reactor Group) and member of the Atomic Energy Authority, and Mr. F. L. Tombs, Chairman-designate of the South of Scotland Electricity Board. Two other members of the Board who are not included in the picture are Sir John Hill, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority and British Nuclear Fuels Ltd., and Sir Peter Menzies, Chairman of the Electricity Council. The Nuclear Power Advisory Board is providing the Government with continuing and concerted advice on all strategic aspects of civil nuclear energy policy. It is a purely advisory body and its work is confidential to the Government. Commenting on the formation of the Board, Mr. Peter Walker said: 'Nuclear power can be expected to play an increasingly important role in the provision of UK energy needs. The Board's work will ensure that Government policy is formed in full understanding of the views and needs of those with a major part to play in the nuclear field. The Board brings together members with a wide knowledge and experience of the nuclear field and of recognised independent judgment.'*

# Lofthouse Colliery accident inquiry report

In his report* following the Public Inquiry into the accident at Lofthouse Colliery, near Wakefield, Mr. J. W. Calder, HM Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries, states that the accident on March 21 in which seven lives were lost was caused by an inrush of water from shafts and unsuspected old workings in the vicinity of the face.

The report, which has been laid before Parliament by Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, gives a detailed description of the manner in which the accident occurred as well as the conduct of the rescue operation.

The report shows that despite an intensive search, no plans of old workings in the Flockton Thin seam—where the accident occurred—were found before or after the inrush. However, in discussing the factors which might have indicated the presence of old workings—particularly such records as exist of disused shafts—Mr. Calder refers to a journal of shaft sinkings by a 19th century mining engineer, a geological survey sheet, and an Ordnance Survey geologist's field slip, which were examined by surveyors at the planning stage, and which might have led mining engineers to infer the possibility of old workings.

Mr. Calder also states that the implications of the environmental changes—odour and water quantities—which took place in the district in the weeks before the inrush, were not fully appreciated for understandable reasons.

Mr. Calder recommends tightening the planning procedures and the procedures for consulting the geological records to ensure that the fullest possible use is made of the available information. He further recommends that 'when an area of coal under consideration includes old shafts or workings prior to 1900, the utmost care should be taken during the preliminary investigation to ascertain their position and extent. In the absence of positive information the coal should not be worked.'

Because of the importance of old plans in avoiding this kind of accident Mr. Calder also recommends that a national appeal should be launched for old mining plans held in private hands to be made available for copying. The Department is considering with the interests concerned how this can best be done.

* HMSO Cmd. 5419. Price £1.45.

## Appointments of deputy chairmen to Gas Consumers' Councils

Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has authorised the following appointments of deputy chairmen to Gas Consumers' Councils.:

Scottish: Mr. A. R. McCosh, of Blairgowrie, Perthshire. Mr. McCosh, is a director and consultant of William Baird and Co. Ltd. and former managing director of Baird's and Scottish Steel Ltd. He has been a member of the Scottish Gas Consumers' Council since 1959.

Northern: Mr. J. L. Fenton, of Pudsey, Yorkshire. Mr. Fenton, who is managing director of Versil Ltd., glass fibre manufacturers, has been a member of the North Eastern Gas Consumers' Council since 1966.

Southern: Cllr. G. J. Woolger, of Farnborough, Hampshire. Cllr. Woolger is a consultant and partner of W. C. Peacock and Company, accountants, and chairman of Farnborough Urban District Council. He has served on the Southern Gas Consumers' Council since 1968.

## Proposed pipeline from Immingham to Leeds

International Pipeline Consultants, of 27 Pishiobury Drive, Sawbridgeworth, Herts., acting on behalf of Total Oil Great Britain Ltd., have been allowed to advertise an application for a construction authorisation under the Pipe-lines Act 1962 for a 64-mile long 8-in. diameter pipeline to convey white petroleum products from the Lindsey Refinery at Immingham to Total's depot at Hunslet, Leeds.

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**N.B.** These grants are not available for moves to the North Midlands Derelict Land Clearance Area. Financial assistance is available under separate legislation for moves to Northern Ireland.

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# Progress under the Industry Act 1972

THE first Annual Report on the operation of the Industry Act 1972, covering the period up to the end of March this year, was published on September 20. Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, comments:

'Although this first Report covers a period of only just under eight months since the Industry Act reached the Statute book, it provides an impressive record of progress during this short period. Progress in establishing the Industrial Development Executive based on the concept of drawing into Government staff with special skills from the City and industry. Progress in devolving decision making to the regions. And progress in using the new incentives under the Act and the new organisation to stimulate industrial development in the less prosperous areas.

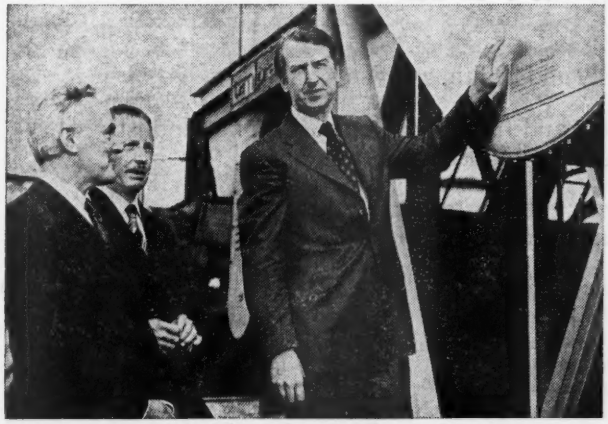
'By the end of March more than 5,500 applications had been received for regional development grants covering some £126 million of capital expenditure, more than 2,000 applications had been dealt with by the grants offices and over £8 million had been paid in grant. Seven hundred and seventy-four applications for regional selective assistance under Section 7 of the Act had been received up to the end of March for projects involving about 60,000 jobs. Assistance of about £11 million had been offered for well over 100 projects with a total value of £45 million and involving the creation of 7,800 new jobs.

'Since the end of March the pace has continued to accelerate. The latest figures, to the end of August, show that nearly 9,000 further applications have been received for regional development grants covering some £233 million of capital expenditure. More than 6,200 applications have been dealt with by the grants offices and about £28 million has been paid in grant in the period April 1 to the end of August.

'The total applications for regional selective assistance up to the end of August were about 1,500 for projects involving nearly 120,000 jobs. Assistance of nearly £26 million has been offered for over 120 projects with a total value of around £200 million and involving the creation of almost 30,000 new jobs.

'Under Part 3 of the Act, United Kingdom shipbuilding firms received payment of construction grants totalling £20 million in the period to the end of August. Virtually the whole of these payments went to firms in the Assisted Areas.

'All this suggests that the new package of regional measures introduced last year is now having a major impact in encouraging industrial investment and the creation of new jobs in the assisted areas.'



*Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, fixes a plaque to mark the commissioning this month of a new £100,000 anti-pollution plant at the Norton Canes, Staffordshire, works of Norton Aluminium Products Ltd. With him are (centre) Mr. Bob Jolliffe, managing director of the company, and Mr. John Perks, the firm's chairman, who is also deputy chairman and managing director of the parent Concentric Group. Norton, secondary refiners of aluminium, are currently producing about 300 tons a week, which is supplied in ingot or molten form. The new installation will filter out salt, soot and other particles from the foundry fumes before they are discharged into the atmosphere.*

The Report (House of Commons Paper 429, HMSO price 52½p net) describes DTI activities under the Industry Act 1972 and the Local Employment Act 1972 as well as other action to promote industrial and regional development. It also includes commentaries by the Chairman of the Industrial Development Advisory Board, which advises the Secretary of State on major proposals for selective assistance under Sections 7 and 8 of the Act and on the strategy to be pursued, and Chairmen of the non-statutory Industrial Development Boards for Scotland, Wales and the four English regions with substantial Assisted Areas. There are 53 pages of statistical and other appendices.

## Meriden Motor Cycle Works—Minister sees local MPs

MR. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, on September 17 met Mr. Keith Speed, MP (Meriden), Mr. Leslie Huckfield, MP (Nuneaton), and Mr. Maurice Edelman, MP (Coventry North), to discuss the decision by the management of Norton Villiers Triumph Ltd. to close their Meriden Motor Cycle Works.

The three MPs voiced their anxiety in terms of the effects on employment in the area and asked the Minister what measure of control the Government has over the company's activities.

Mr. Chataway explained that the Government's objective in investing £4.872 million in NVT was the creation of a competitive and profitable motor cycle industry. He assured the MPs that there was no question of 'asset-stripping' involved and that any proceeds of a sale of the Meriden works would go towards the future development of motor-cycle manufacture.

The Minister also pointed out that the Government, as a condition of the investment of public funds in NVT, has full access to the company's accounts so that the company's progress towards the achievement of the objective could be monitored. He explained that the Government, under the conditions of the assistance, have powers of control over the disposal of substantial assets and have the right, if they consider it to the company's advantage, to appoint a director. He emphasised that the running of the company, including difficult decisions of policy, such as the proper location of their activities, are a matter for the company's management.

## New factory terrace units for Sunderland

THE English Industrial Estates Corporation announce that work has started on the construction of a block of eight terrace units totalling 15,000 sq. ft. (1,350 sq. metres) on the Riverside Road Site, Southwick, Sunderland.

This is a special type of Advance Factory catering for the smaller manufacturer and those setting up in business and has proved very successful in the past. The premises should be ready for occupation early next year.

Little difficulty is expected in letting these units in the present atmosphere of industrial expansion which has seen the Pennywell Estate in Sunderland become fully developed, although it was only started in 1969.

Any inquiries for these units should be addressed to: Mr. R. Lonsdale, Regional Commercial Manager, English Industrial Estates Corporation, North Tees Estate, Stockton on Tees (tel. Stockton 67437); or any office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

## Government factory for Truro

THE English Industrial Estates Corporation have announced that work was about to start on the construction of a 10,000 sq. ft. (900 sq. metres) Advance Factory on the Threemilestone Site near Truro, Cornwall. The unit should be ready for occupation by the summer of 1974.

The Estates Corporation has acknowledged the assistance given by Cornwall County Council in making the site available for the construction of this factory.

Any inquiries regarding this factory should be addressed to: Mr. F. Jennings, Estates Manager, English Industrial Estates Corporation, Pool House, Pool Street, Bodmin (tel. Bodmin 3325); or any office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

PROTECTION OF WRECKS ACT 1973

# Orders proposed for designation of restricted areas

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry proposes to make Orders under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 designating as restricted areas the following:

**An area in the Hamble River, near Southampton:** An area within 75 metres of the site in the Hamble River, near Southampton, where a vessel lies wrecked on the river bed at grid reference 501105 on Ordnance Survey one-inch map Sheet 180.

**An area on the foreshore at Bulverhythe, near Hastings:** An area all within 100 metres of the site on the foreshore at Bulverhythe, near Hastings, where a vessel lies wrecked on the sea bed at grid reference 778083 on Ordnance Survey one-inch map Sheet 184.

**An area near the Skerries off the coast of Anglesey:** An area all within 300 metres of the site near the Skerries off the coast of Anglesey where a vessel lies wrecked on the sea bed at latitude 53° 25′ 16″ North, longitude 04° 36′ 41″ West.

**An area in Number 3 Berth, Spithead Anchorage:** An area all within 300 metres of the site in Number 3 Berth, Spithead Anchorage, where a vessel lies wrecked on the sea bed at latitude 50° 46′ 48″ North, longitude 01° 06′ 10″ West.

After the Orders are made and come into effect it will be an offence within these areas to interfere with the wrecks or to carry out diving or salvage operations without the authority of the licence granted by the Secretary of State.

If any person or body wishes to make representations about the proposal to make these Orders they should write to the Department of Trade and Industry, Marine Division, Branch 1B, 90/93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, by November 10, 1973.

## Appointments to Design Council

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has appointed four new members to the Design Council and re-appointed two others whose appointments had expired. The new members will join the Chairman, Viscount Caldecote, and the existing 26 members of the Council.

The new members are: Mr. Alexander J. Gordon, senior partner, Alex Gordon and Partners, and past president of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director, Marks and Spencer Ltd.; Mr. Nigel Vinson, founder of Plastic Coatings Ltd., chairman, Industrial Participation Association and member, Crafts Advisory Committee; and Miss Prudence Glynn (Lady Windlesham), fashion editor, *The Times* newspaper.

The re-appointed members are: Mr. D. C. Lamont, director, Samuel Lamont and Sons Ltd.; and Mr. Martin Moss, managing director, Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd., and as from January 1974 managing director, May Department Stores International-Europe.

## Hartley Baird Ltd.

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, has announced the appointment of Mr. John B. R. Hazan, QC, of 4 Brick Court, Temple, London EC4Y 9AD, and Mr. Thomas G. Harding, chartered accountant of Tansley Witt and Co., 28 Ely Place, London EC1, to act as Inspectors under the provisions of Sections 164 and 172 of the Companies Act 1948:

(i) to investigate the affairs of the company; and
(ii) to investigate the ownership of the company and in particular the controlling interest in the company acquired by Dr. William Kurt Wallersteiner and his mother, Alice Stoss, or by any company controlled by them;

and to report thereon in such manner as directed.


# HM Chief Inspector of Factories Annual Report for 1972

Essential reading for all concerned with industrial safety and health.

The Chief Inspector in his introduction discusses present and future problems which face industry. He describes the Inspectorate's new working methods and their implications for industry.

Chapters in the report are devoted to industrial hazards; the construction industry; lead; safety and health activities; environmental hygiene; and accident experience.

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The report can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

*See the Bookseller section of Yellow Pages for your nearest stockist of Government Publications*

HMSO BOOKS

*Mr. Cranley Onslow (centre), Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Aerospace and Shipping, pictured before leaving Brough by RAF helicopter to observe the 'Humber Smash' major maritime disaster/oil pollution exercise off the approaches to the Humber. On the right is Mr. C. Matthews, principal officer of the DTI Marine Survey Office at Hull, which controlled the fire-fighting, anti-oil pollution and salvage operations. Next to him is Lt.-Cdr. M. P. Grubb, District Inspector, HM Coastguard, which handled the search and rescue aspect of the exercise. Helicopter crewmen Flt.-Lt. Powell (left) and Flt.-Lt. E. Shelmerdine are representative of members of the three armed services and many other official and private organisations taking part—personnel involved totalled about 500.*

## Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

| Number | Grantee | Subject-matter |
|---|---|---|
| August 31, 1973 | | |
| 931,734 | Agfa Aktiengesellschaft | A contact screen for reproduction photography and the production thereof |
| 1,090,602 | Institut fur Regelungstechnik | Lever system on metal bellows devices |
| 1,191,180 | Laboratories Laroche Navarron | Therapeutic composition |
| 1,217,187 | British Insulated Callendar's Cables Ltd. | Extrusion method and apparatus |
| September 6, 1973 | | |
| 1,094,026 | International Standard Electric Corp. | Automatic frequency control system |
| 1,259,397 | International Standard Electric Corp. | T.D.M. system |
| 1,301,413 | John Thornton Posey | Restraining device for wheelchair patients |
| September 12, 1973 | | |
| 1,252,818 | Konzervipari Troszt | Food concentrates |
| 1,268,795 | International Standard Electric Corporation | Colour killer circuit |

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

## BSI director calls for sense of urgency over UK's standards policy

'MANY British companies which are at present setting their sights on the rich European market, or other overseas markets, could be in for a rude awakening when they discover that their successful products are barred from these markets by new standards, developed without their participation and often backed up by stringent regulations,' warned General Jim Gavin, a director of the British Standards Institution last week. General Gavin was speaking in connection with the two-day Standards Conference, organised by BSI, to be opened at Nottingham University today (September 27) by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs.

General Gavin added: 'If industry does not participate fully in the current process of harmonising British and European standards and creating new international ones, they would in effect be dictated to by overseas industrialists in future years.'

## The Industrial Liaison Centre Service

SINCE publication of the list of Centres continuing to provide an ILO-type service (*Trade and Industry*, August 23, 1973, page 396) we have been advised that the Southampton College of Technology has re-appointed its Industrial Liaison Officer, who will operate from the following address:

Southampton College of Technology,
East Park Terrace,
Southampton SO9 4WW
(tel: Southampton 29381).


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# Tighter security at UK airports brings results

A CONSIDERABLE increase in the number of weapons recovered from airline passengers during security searches has been reported to the Department of Trade and Industry. It follows the tightening of security precautions at international airports throughout the United Kingdom.

For example, 84 firearms, 1,722 rounds of ammunition and 1,124 other weapons, including 502 knives and 255 swords, were taken from passengers by British Airways, BOAC, at Heathrow Airport in the first six months of this year, compared with 59 firearms, 1,548 rounds of ammunition and 501 other weapons in the first half of 1972.

In the past year, the British Airports Authority has strengthened security precautions at its airports and substantially increased the size of its police force and security personnel who support airlines in searching passengers and baggage. The cost of searches at UK airports is reimbursed by the Government.

The Government constantly assesses security threats against civil aviation and issues appropriate advice to airlines and airport authorities through the National Aviation Security Committee. The DTI brings together representatives from British airlines, airport authorities, Civil Aviation Authority, police, trade unions and Government departments to keep aviation security measures and their effectiveness continuously under review.

So far in 1973 throughout the world there have been 12 aircraft hijackings, of which eight have been successful, compared with 62, of which 23 were successful, during the whole of 1972.

## CAA approves new international cargo tariffs

THE Civil Aviation Authority has approved new international cargo tariffs with the exception of those for routes between Europe and North America, which will follow later. These tariffs were developed by the International Air Transport Association at tariff conferences earlier this year in Mexico City and Geneva. The tariffs will come into effect on October 1, 1973, assuming that all the governments concerned also approve.

No radical changes to the existing tariffs structure are involved and those increases affecting UK (and UK territories overseas) are warranted in view of heavy increases in airline operating costs.

Increases affecting UK routes range up to 7 per cent for general cargo (with some higher increases in the level of minimum charges) and up to 5 per cent for commodity rates. Various adjustments have also been made to the commodity rates structure, such as the cancellation of less important items and the raising of some minimum qualifying weights. On the other hand new lower rates are to be introduced for bigger shipments of commodities, and a shipper-packed unit programme is to be instituted for high-density cargo, to further encourage consolidation by agents, which should result in lower rates to individual shippers in due course.

## Finance for technology

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance. NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere. NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. By supporting projects NRDC makes it possible for individual firms or groups of companies to undertake and accelerate the development and production of new products and processes of national importance. The corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET; or by telephoning 01-828 3400.


**Fact and Fancy in International Economic Relations**

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**Thomas Balogh**

Exposes the inadequacy of present monetary policies and provides the basis of a solution to the problems of exchange rate instability, inflation and the balance of payments deficit.

September 1973
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*Greek cargo vessel 'Aristides Xilas' in No. 7 Graving Dock, Southampton, for repairs by Vosper Thornycroft Ltd., Ship Repair Division. Badly damaged by fire in Rouen, she is undergoing major structural repairs to her superstructure, and the renewal of much of her equipment and furnishings in accommodation and control areas. Vosper Thornycroft won this important repair contract in competition with a number of Continental shipyards.*

# Price Commission decisions

THE Price Commission have considered applications for price increases on non-food products from Category I companies. Eleven applications were rejected and six have lapsed without being approved. Of those allowed, four were on consumer goods and the rest on industrial products.

## REJECTIONS

The Price Commission have rejected the following:

**General Electric Company Group:** Applications for price increases from the companies shown below have been rejected on the grounds that, since the company has not yet established an acceptable profit margin reference level, the Commission are not satisfied that the reference level would not be exceeded if the price increases proposed were to take place.

| Company | Product | Amount applied for |
|---|---|---|
| | | *per cent* |
| GEC-Henley Ltd., Gravesend, Kent | Electrical distribution equipment | 8.5 average |
| GEC Machines Ltd., Small Industrial Motor Div., Bradford, Yorkshire | Electric motors and allied products | 8.5 |
| GEC Machines Ltd., Fractional Horsepower Motor Div., Newcastle, Staffs. | Single- and three-phase ac electric motors with outputs from 3 W to 1.5 kW | 7.5 |
| GEC Machines Ltd., Medium Industrial Machines Div., Bradford, Yorkshire | AC cage electric motors and associated spares | 10.0 |
| Ruston Paxman Diesels Ltd., Colchester, Essex | Diesel engine spares | 5.6 |
| Ruston Paxman Diesels Ltd., Newton-Le-Willows, Lancs. | Diesel engine spares | 5.4 |
| Dorman Diesels Ltd., Stafford | Diesel engines and allied products | 3.7 |
| Satchwell Sunvic Ltd., Motherwell, Scotland | Automatic temperature controls and timing devices for domestic and industrial heating and domestic electrical appliances | 5.2 |
| Witton-James Ltd., Wembley, Middlesex | Service rates for installing and commissioning machinery for the printing and plastic industries | 6.80 |

**GEC-Elliot Traffic Automation Ltd.** (a member of the GEC Group of Companies): Their application for a price increase of 22.2 per cent was rejected because the basis of the calculation of the increase was not in accordance with the Code.

**Interior and Structural Cleaners Ltd.:** An application for an increase of 6.16 per cent was rejected for failure to indicate how the increase would affect their net profit margin reference level.

## LAPSED

The following applications from companies have lapsed without being approved:

**General Electric Company Group:**

| Company | Product | Amount applied for |
|---|---|---|
| | | *per cent* |
| British Domestic Appliances Ltd., Peterborough | Domestic appliances including washing machines, spindryers, refrigerators, freezers, vacuum cleaners and space heaters | 3.3 |
| GEC Measurements, GEC Ltd., Stafford | Electrical measuring equipment including kWh meters, protective relays and indicating instruments | 5.0 |
| Cannon Industries Ltd., Bilston, Staffs. | Gas cookers, fires and spares, central heating, boilers and chemical plant | 4.95 weighted average |
| Regulateurs Europa Ltd., Colchester, Essex | Mechanical governors, standard control panels, governor and control spares, these being diesel engine spares | 5.65 |

*Mr. Tom Boardman (right), Minister for Industry, after opening the first London International Footwear Fair at Olympia. Many overseas buyers brought encouragement to the sponsors, the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation, who plan to make the fair an annual event. The picture was taken against the background of entries for the International Shoe Designer of the Year Competition run by Barrow Hepburn Ltd., leather manufacturers, and Mobbs Miller Ltd., component manufacturers.*

**Rank Organisation:** Applications to increase film dispatch and examination services to UK customers by 7.6 per cent, and increase charges for manual labour at film studios by between 2.6 per cent and 9.37 per cent.

## APPROVALS

The increases below have been allowed on the grounds of higher allowable costs—mainly of labour and raw materials:

**Slumberland Ltd.** (Duport Ltd.): An average of 10.14 per cent on their range of bedding mainly due to increases in imported raw materials (tickings, timber, etc.).

**John Dickinson** (Dickinson Robinson Group): 7.82 per cent for banker envelopes; 8.06 per cent for pocket envelopes; and 9.39 per cent for stationery—due to the increased cost of paper and labour.

**Vauxhall Motors Ltd.** (Parts and Accessories Div.): An average of 4.63 per cent over their range of parts and accessories. Individual price increases will range from nil to 8 per cent. This is due to increased costs of steel, aluminium, copper, plastics and labour.

**Advance Cleaners and Launderers (London) Ltd.:** An average price increase of 4.6 per cent on the laundering and dry-cleaning services provided by this company. This is due mainly to higher labour costs.

**Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.:** Increases on a range of industrial products. Two-thirds of the average increases allowed are for less than 6 per cent; and the highest increase is 27.6 per cent for cracker products. These are due to increased costs of raw materials and labour and all take effect immediately with the exception of an increase averaging 1.3 per cent on quicklime which comes into effect on October 1.

**Midland Electric Manufacturing Co. Ltd.** (a subsidiary of The Delta Metal Co. Ltd.): 6.4 per cent on all products—electrical switch and fuse gear, motor control gear and electrical accessories—due to the rising costs of labour, steel, brass and copper.

**Crompton Parkinson Ltd.** (a subsidiary of Hawker Siddeley): 12.7 per cent for their integral horsepower ac induction motors. This is due mainly to increased costs of labour and materials (steel, copper, ferrous and non-ferrous castings).

**St. Annes Board Mill** (Imperial Group): An average of 4 per cent on paperboard due to the increased cost of imported pulp.

*(continued on next page)*

## PRICE COMMISSION DECISIONS
*continued*

**Perry Bar Metal Co. Ltd.** (Birmid Qualcast): An average of 5.6 per cent for aluminium castings (rough) from their foundry and 10 per cent on machining costs only of finished castings. This is due to increased costs of labour and raw materials (other than aluminium).

**B.R.D. Co. Ltd.** (a subsidiary of Guest Keen and Nettlefolds Ltd.): An increase of 6.67 per cent spread evenly over the range of drive and transmission units and machined crankshafts. The increase is based upon increased costs of steel, forgings, bought-in components and labour.

**Synthetic Resins Ltd.** (a subsidiary of Unilever Ltd.): An average of 12.5 per cent on synthetic resins due to increased costs of imported raw materials (mainly oils) and labour.

**Dunlopillo Division, Dunlop Ltd.:** 3.27 per cent on industrial polyurethanes due to increased costs of chemicals, haulage and labour.

**Ferodo Ltd.** (a subsidiary of Turner and Newall Ltd.): An average of 1 per cent over their range of brake linings, disc brake pads, clutch facings, lined shoes, roll material, railway blocks, stairtread, belts, brake shoes and clutch assemblies effective as from September 17, 1973. This is justified by increased costs of chemicals, asbestos fibres, grey woven cloth, brass and copper rivets and increased labour costs.

Applications for price increases from the following companies have been considered by the Price Commission, whose decisions are shown below. The increases have now taken effect except where a later date is given.

**Chocolate and sugar confectionery manufactured by Mars Ltd.:** Increases averaging 8.1 per cent over the range of products due to higher costs of imported materials, mainly cocoa, butter and sugar. Some of the increases have been applied as weight reductions.

**Preserves manufactured by James Robertson and Sons Preserve Manufacturers Ltd.:** Increases averaging 8.3 per cent over the range of products. They are due to increased costs of soft fruit, dried fruit and imported fruit and of labour and will be effective from October 1. **Jams and marmalades for the baking and catering trades manufactured by Quantock Preserving Co. Ltd.:** Increases averaging £21 and £0.70 per ton respectively over the range of jams and marmalades. They are due mainly to increased costs of home grown and imported fruits.

**Frozen foods manufactured by Ross Foods Ltd.:** Increases averaging 2.41 per cent to be applied selectively across the range of products, principally upon fish-based items. These increases are due to the higher costs of raw materials, particularly fish.

**Milk products—Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.:** Increases of between 10p and 40p per case, according to product and size, on a range of products, including canned cereal puddings, sweetened condensed and evaporated milk, and between 3.4p and 5p per dozen on pots of yogurt. The increases, other than those on canned cereal puddings and yogurt, take effect on October 1. **The Nestle Co. Ltd.:** Increases of between 9p and 18p per case, according to product and size, on a range of products including sweetened condensed and evaporated milk. The increases are effective from October 1. **Northern Foods Ltd.:** Increases of 17p per case of 24 tins on milk puddings and £1.19 per cwt. on sweetened condensed milk. **Unigate Foods Ltd.:** Increases averaging £1.86 per cwt. on milk powder, 54p per cwt. on sweetened condensed milk and between 6p and 30p per case according to size on evaporated milk. These increases are due mainly to the higher costs of raw materials, particularly milk, sugar and rice.

**Cider produced by Coates, Gaymers and Whiteways Ltd.:** An increase averaging 14.2 per cent over their range of products. This increase, which is due mainly to higher costs of apples and sugar, will come into effect on October 1.

**Fish products manufactured by Young's Seafoods Ltd.:** Increases averaging 9p and 11p per unit of 10 pots or cartons for potted shrimps and breaded fish and 12p per lb. on breaded shellfish. These increases are due mainly to the higher costs of fish and take effect on October 1.

**Animal feedingstuffs:** Increases averaging £7.15 per ton for **Spillers Farm Feeds Ltd.**; £2.53 per ton for **Nitrovit Ltd.** They are due to higher costs of imported and home grown raw materials.

**Anchor Hotels and Taverns Ltd.:** Increases averaging 4.9 per cent in accommodation and catering services. The increases are due to higher costs of food, drink and operating expenses.

## Electricity prices

THE Price Commission propose allowing the amended proposals for increases in electricity tariffs as set out in the announcements made by the Minister for Industry (*Trade and Industry*, September 20, 1973, page 599) and by the Secretary of State for Scotland. These are less than the figures allowable under the Code in the case of those Boards in deficit; in the case of Boards which are not in deficit the figures reflect movements in unit costs. The Commission welcome the restriction of the amount of the increase to be paid by any individual consumer which prevents an undue part of the increase falling upon the domestic customer.

## Inland telecommunications service

THE Price Commission have allowed the application by the Post Office to increase charges which in a full year would yield an additional £68 million or 7.08 per cent to the estimated gross annual revenue. These increases have been based upon increased allowable costs, the largest item being the heavier burden of interest charges arising from the Post Office's current programme of expansion and improvement of telecommunications facilities. Increases in individual tariffs will vary between one item and another, and full details will be published by the Post Office. The tariff changes have been examined in detail and accepted with some modifications by the Post Office Users National Council.

It is expected that the effect of the increases will be to add about £17 million to net revenue in 1973/74 and £55.6 million in a full year.

*Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, with overseas visitors after opening the Brighton International Exhibition and Trade Fair. For the second time the exhibition has won the International Export Association's gold medallion award for 'continuing with its international aspect and export achievements'. The exhibition, which closed on September 23, is sponsored annually by Brighton Corporation, the Federation of Sussex Industries, Brighton and Hove Chamber of Commerce and Trade, Brighton and Hove Hotels Association, and Brighton and Hove Entertainments Managers' Association.*

# The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

| | Gross domestic product (average estimate) | Consumers' expenditure | Fixed capital expenditure | | | Changes in stocks | | | | Balance of payments | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | of which: Manufacturing industry | of which: Distributive and service industries | Total | of which: Manufacturing industry | of which: Wholesalers | of which: Retailers | Current balance | Visible balance | Invisible balance |
| | at 1963 prices | | at 1963 prices | | | at 1963 prices | | | | at current prices | | |
| Base of index | 1971 | 1963 | 1963 | 1963 | 1963 | | | | | | | |
| £m in base year | | 20,130 | 4,994 | 1,083 | 1,012 | series in £ million | | | | series in £ million | | |
| 1968 | 95 | 113 | 139 | 132 | 145 | 161 | 23 | 75 | 41 | −271 | −648 | 377 |
| 1969 | 97 | 113 | 138 | 140 | 150 | 342 | 232 | 26 | 27 | 444 | −143 | 587 |
| 1970 | 99 | 116 | 142 | 150 | 168 | 266 | 214 | 42 | 13 | 681 | 12 | 669 |
| 1971 | 100 | 119 | 141 | 140 | 165 | 48 | −153 | −4 | 36 | 1,051 | 317 | 734 |
| 1972 | 102 | 127 | 144 | 125 p | 178 p | −415 | −414 | +5 | −28 | 37 | −692 | 729 |
| 1970 4th qtr | | 118 | 144 | 157 | 174 | 82 | 72 | 23 | 15 | 228 | 60 | 168 |
| 1971 1st qtr | 98 | 116 | 140 | 144 | 156 | 95 | 41 | −1 | −44 | 130 | −62 | 192 |
| 2nd qtr | 100 | 119 | 141 | 140 | 168 | −61 | −114 | 11 | 38 | 301 | 118 | 183 |
| 3rd qtr | 101 | 120 | 141 | 140 | 168 | −28 | −59 | −9 | 6 | 360 | 181 | 179 |
| 4th qtr | 101 | 122 | 142 | 134 | 167 | 42 | −21 | −6 | 36 | 260 | 80 | 180 |
| 1972 1st qtr | 99 | 123 | 145 | 137 | 167 | −146 | −110 | −6 | −29 | 61 | −122 | 183 |
| 2nd qtr | 102 | 126 | 144 | 122 | 185 | −102 | −142 | −5 | 31 | 116 | −53 | 169 |
| 3rd qtr | 103 | 128 | 141 | 122 | 175 | −107 | −114 | 4 | −24 | −104 | −284 | 180 |
| 4th qtr | 105 | 131 | 145 | 122 | 183 p | −60 | −49 | 13 | −6 | −36 | −233 | 197 |
| 1973 1st qtr | 109 | 134 | 151 | 128 | 194 p | 247 | 134 | 12 | 62 | −189 p | −363 p | 174 p |
| % change latest 2 quarters: on prev. 2 quarters | +4.5 | +4.3 | +3.9 | +2.5 | +2.2 | | | | | | | |
| on a year earlier | +6.7 | +7.8 | +3.1 | −7.7 | +6.4 | | | | | | | |

| | Index of Industrial production | | Personal expenditure | | Prices and costs | | | | | Labour | | | Trade§ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total all industries | Total manufacturing industries | Retail sales | Cars: new registrations | Index of retail prices | | Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡ | Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡ | Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡‡ | Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students | | Unfilled vacancies for adults | Exports | Imports |
| | | | at 1966 prices | monthly averages | Index‡ | % increase on a year earlier | | | | mid-month count | % of total employees | mid-month count | at current prices | |
| Base of index | 1970 | 1970 | 1966 | | Jan 16, 1962 | | 1970 | 1970 | July 31, 1972 | | | | 1963 | 1963 |
| £m in base year | | | 11,549 | thousands | | | | | | thousands | | thousands | 4,282 | 4,362 |
| 1969 | | | 102.4 | 82.3 | 131.8 | 5.4 | 95.0 | 93.4 | 71.1 | 531 | 2.3 | 200 | 165 | 165 |
| 1970 | | | 103.6 | 91.4 | 140.2 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 568 | 2.5 | 186 | 184 | 181 |
| 1971 | | | 103.8 | 108.5 | 153.4 | 9.4 | 104.6 | 109.0 | 88.5 | 737 | 3.2 | 129 | 205 | 195 |
| 1972 | | | 110.0 | 138.6 | 164.3 | 7.1 | 109.2 | 114.8 | 100.9 | 816 | 3.6 | 145 | 213 | 225 |
| 1971 2nd qtr | 100 9 | 100.3 | 103.2 | 95 | 153.2 | 9.8 | 104.9 | 108.7 | 87.1 | 709 | 3.1 | 128 | 211 | 198 |
| 3rd qtr | 100.6 | 99.4 | 104.4 | 116 | 155.3 | 10.1 | 105.6 | 110.3 | 89.4 | 772 | 3.4 | 119 | 214 | 194 |
| 4th qtr | 100.4 | 99.0 | 106.9 | 132 | 157.3 | 9.2 | 104.8 | 110.8 | 92.1 | 832 | 3.7 | 118 | 210 | 200 |
| 1972 1st qtr | 98.0 | 98.4 | 106.3 | 121 | 159.7 | 8.0 | 105.6 | 112.1 | 95.7 | 870 | 3.8 | 124 | 204 | 211 |
| 2nd qtr | 102.7 | 101.3 | 108.5 | 143 | 162.7 | 6.2 | 106.1 | 113.5 | 97.7 | 835 | 3.7 | 135 | 216 | 216 |
| 3rd qtr | 102.4 | 101.6 | 111.8 | 141 | 165.4 | 6.5 | 109.4 | 115.6 | 102.2 | 809 | 3.6 | 146 | 192 | 215 |
| 4th qtr | 105.7 | 105.3 | 113.7 | 149 | 169.4 | 7.7 | 115.6 | 118.0 | 107.8 | 754 | 3.3 | 176 | 242 | 253 |
| 1973 1st qtr | 109.8 | 109.8 | 117.1 | 145 | 172.4 | 8.0 | 126.0 | 119.5 | 108.8 | 665 | 2.9 | 229 | 246 | 275 |
| 2nd qtr | 110.3 | 110.4 | 112.4 | 131 | 177.9 | 9.3 | 133.0 p | 120.1 p | 112.6 | 602 | 2.6 | 292 | 263 | 294 |
| Nov | 105.7 | 105.5 | 113.0 | 157 | 169.3 | 7.6 | 115.3 | 118.3 | 108.2 | 756 | 3.3 | 177 | 239 | 261 |
| Dec | 106.1 | 105.8 | 115.2 | 142 | 170.2 | 7.7 | 118.7 | 118.5 | 108.4 | 727 | 3.2 | 188 | 235 | 255 |
| 1973 Jan | 107.9 | 106.9 | 114.2 | 154 | 171.3 | 7.7 | 122.7 | 119.0 | 108.4 | 703 | 3.1 | 201 | 243 | 261 |
| Feb | 110.3 | 110.7 | 117.1 | 148 | 172.4 | 7.9 | 126.0 | 119.6 | 108.9 | 660 | 2.9 | 238 | 252 | 269 |
| Mar | 111.2 | 111.8 | 119.4 | 136 | 173.4 | 8.2 | 129.4 | 120.0 | 109.5 | 630 | 2.8 | 254 | 243 | 295 |
| Apr | 109.7 | 109.5 | 111.1 | 125 | 176.7 | 9.2 | 130.5 | 118.8• | 112.3 | 617 | 2.7 | 275 | 267 | 274 |
| May | 110.1 | 109.4 | 110.7 | 133 | 178.0 | 9.5 | 132.4 | 120.1 | 113.2 | 599 | 2.6 | 296 | 252 | 306 |
| June | 111.0 | 112.2 | 114.8 | 134 | 178.9 | 9.3 | 137.2 | 121.3 | 115.6 | 590 | 2.6 | 307 | 271 | 303 |
| July | 111.1 | 111.4 | 115.9 | 138 | 179.7 | 9.4 | 144.4 | 122.7 | 115.9 | 578 | 2.5 | 325 | 275 | 314 |
| Aug | | | | | | | 150.1 | 123.9 | 119.5 | 565 | 2.5 | 327 | 284 | 332 |
| Sept | | | | | | | | | | 545 p | 2.4 p | 345 p | | |
| % change latest 3 months: on prev. 3 months | +0.3 | +0.3 | −1.8 | −0.4 | +2.7 | | +10.0 | +2.5 | +4.7 | −6.5 | | +13.8 | +9.2 | + 8.4 |
| on a year earlier | .. | .. | +3.4 | −5.8 | +9.4 | | +35.5 | +6.8 | +15.8 | −30.4 | | +127.8 | +44.6 | +58.9 |

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April, affected by changes due to VAT.

# Index of industrial production in July

THE provisional estimate index of production for July 1973, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 111.1 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 111.3.

For the three months May to July 1973, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 0.3 per cent higher than the figures for the preceding three months, February 1973 to April 1973; for manufacturing industry alone there was an increase of 0.3 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

## INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted — 1970 = 100

| | Total all industries | Mining and quarrying | Manufacturing industries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Food, drink and tobacco | | | | | Engineering and allied industries | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Food | Drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals and allied industries | Total | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Total vehicles | Metal goods, n.e.s. |
| Weights | 1,000 | 37 | 744 | 84 | 52 | 32 | 7 | 58 | 318 | 100 | 15 | 67 | 16 | 72 | 48 |
| 1968 | 97.2 | 111.4 | 95.8 | 96.5 | 98.9 | 92.7 | 84.0 | 89.8 | 94.7 | 92.0 | 86.0 | 90.8 | 95.1 | 101.1 | 98.3 |
| 1969 | 99.9 | 104.9 | 99.6 | 99.4 | 101.0 | 96.8 | 92.1 | 95.1 | 99.9 | 97.0 | 92.4 | 91.2 | 94.8 | 106.3 | 104.1 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1971 | 100.5 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 101.5 | 101.4 | 101.7 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 99.3 | 100.1 | 100.9 | 102.5 | 96.5 | 99.5 | 93.3 |
| 1972 | 102.2 | 84.0 | 101.6 | 105.7 | 105.4 | 106.3 | 102.6 | 107.8 | 98.5 | 92.6 | 95.0 | 111.0 | 91.8 | 100.6 | 94.2 |
| 1971 1st qtr. | 100.2 | 102.5 | 100.0 | 101.5 | | | | | 99.4 | | | | | | |
| 2nd qtr. | 100.9 | 102.9 | 100.3 | 101.7 | | | | | 100.7 | | | | | | |
| 3rd qtr. | 100.6 | 101.4 | 99.4 | 101.3 | | | | | 99.4 | | | | | | |
| 4th qtr. | 100.4 | 92.0 | 99.0 | 101.7 | | | | | 97.9 | | | | | | |
| 1972 1st qtr. | 98.0 | 45.4 | 98.4 | 105.6 | 96.5 | 108.4 | 97.4 | 104.1 | 96.5 | 94.8 | 93.6 | 108.1 | 90.4 | 93.9 | 89.1 |
| 2nd qtr. | 102.7 | 95.7 | 101.3 | 105.6 | 101.9 | 106.5 | 100.9 | 108.1 | 98.1 | 93.6 | 93.8 | 108.2 | 93.0 | 99.4 | 94.2 |
| 3rd qtr. | 102.4 | 95.0 | 101.6 | 105.8 | 102.4 | 105.6 | 106.7 | 106.8 | 98.1 | 90.4 | 96.8 | 109.4 | 91.5 | 102.1 | 96.7 |
| 4th qtr. | 105.7 | 99.7 | 105.3 | 105.8 | 105.9 | 104.5 | 105.6 | 112.0 | 101.8 | 91.6 | 95.9 | 118.4 | 92.1 | 107.2 | 96.8 |
| 1973 1st qtr. | 109.8 | 97.7 | 109.8 | 108.7 | 107.3 | 111.1 | 107.3 | 116.3 | 107.8 | 101.7 | 108.0 | 130.6 | 93.9 | 102.7 | 99.7 |
| 2nd qtr. | 110.3 | 94.1 | 110.4 | 108.2 | 105.7 | 112.3 | 107.4 | 117.4 | 110.8 | 107.1 | 120.1 | 136.0 | 93.9 | 98.6 | 104.2 |
| December | 106.1 | 100 | 105.8 | 107 | 107 | 106 | 106 | 111 | 103 | 94 | 98 | 122 | 92 | 108 | 95 |
| 1973 January | 107.9 | 99 | 106.9 | 107 | 104 | 112 | 111 | 117 | 105 | 99 | 104 | 128 | 94 | 100 | 97 |
| February | 110.3 | 97 | 110.7 | 112 | 112 | 114 | 103 | 115 | 109 | 102 | 108 | 131 | 93 | 105 | 101 |
| March | 111.2 | 97 | 111.8 | 107 | 107 | 108 | 107 | 118 | 110 | 105 | 112 | 133 | 95 | 103 | 101 |
| April | 109.7 | 94 | 109.5 | 107 | 104 | 111 | 103 | 114 | 109 | 106 | 111 | 135 | 90 | 98 | 104 |
| May | 110.1 | 95 | 109.4 | 110 | 107 | 114 | 106 | 119 | 110 | 108 | 119 | 136 | 94 | 96 | 103 |
| June | 111.0 | 93 | 112.2 | 108 | 106 | 112 | 114 | 119 | 113 | 109 | 122 | 137 | 94 | 101 | 106 |
| July | 111.1 | 93 | 111.3 | 106 | 101 | 115 | 106 | 120 | 114 | 109 | 120 | 139 | 96 | 104 | 108 |
| Feb.-Apr. (av.) | 110.4 | 96 | 110.7 | 109 | 108 | 111 | 104 | 116 | 109 | 104 | 110 | 133 | 93 | 102 | 102 |
| May-Jul. (av.) | 110.7 | 94 | 111.0 | 108 | 105 | 114 | 109 | 119 | 112 | 109 | 120 | 137 | 95 | 100 | 106 |

| | Manufacturing industries (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | Construction | Gas, electricity and water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Metal manufacture | | | Textiles, leather and clothing | | | | Bricks, pottery, glass, etc. | | | | | | | |
| | Total | Ferrous | Non-ferrous | Total | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear | Total | Bricks, cement, etc. | Pottery and glass | Timber, furniture, etc. | Paper, printing and publishing | Other manufacturing industries | | |
| Weights | 57 | 43 | 14 | 76 | 49 | 3 | 24 | 27 | 17 | 10 | 22 | 64 | 31 | 147 | 72 |
| 1968 | 97.5 | 96.8 | 99.7 | 98.9 | 97.1 | 104.4 | 101.8 | 102.2 | 103.9 | 99.7 | 106.5 | 96.2 | 95.7 | 103.5 | 91.6 |
| 1969 | 100.8 | 101.2 | 99.7 | 100.4 | 100.2 | 103.0 | 100.4 | 103.7 | 102.7 | 105.2 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 102.1 | 96.2 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1971 | 90.4 | 87.6 | 99.0 | 102.3 | 100.8 | 102.8 | 105.4 | 108.4 | 107.5 | 107.8 | 103.0 | 97.3 | 100.6 | 102.8 | 103.9 |
| 1972 | 88.8 | 87.0 | 94.2 | 104.5 | 102.7 | 106.9 | 107.9 | 115.5 | 115.9 | 114.9 | 113.0 | 102.4 | 104.4 | 105.2 | 111.1 |
| 1971 1st qtr. | 94.8 | | | 102.5 | | | | | | | | | | 100.9 | 99.2 |
| 2nd qtr. | 92.0 | | | 102.5 | | | | | | | | | | 102.1 | 102.5 |
| 3rd qtr. | 89.3 | | | 102.2 | | | | | | | | | | 103.3 | 105.8 |
| 4th qtr. | 85.0 | | | 102.2 | | | | | | | | | | 105.3 | 108.0 |
| 1972 1st qtr. | 81.3 | 79.0 | 88.7 | 100.1 | 96.5 | 103.8 | 107.0 | 106.6 | 108.5 | 103.5 | 110.9 | 98.8 | 97.6 | 106.9 | 102.9 |
| 2nd qtr. | 88.5 | 87.9 | 90.3 | 104.0 | 102.6 | 104.9 | 106.9 | 116.7 | 116.2 | 117.6 | 113.9 | 101.3 | 103.1 | 107.7 | 111.6 |
| 3rd qtr. | 89.8 | 88.4 | 94.5 | 105.7 | 104.6 | 106.6 | 107.7 | 113.9 | 114.7 | 112.7 | 111.6 | 103.1 | 106.1 | 101.7 | 115.1 |
| 4th qtr. | 95.4 | 92.9 | 103.4 | 108.3 | 107.2 | 112.1 | 109.9 | 124.7 | 124.1 | 125.7 | 115.8 | 106.4 | 110.6 | 104.6 | 114.8 |
| 1973 1st qtr. | 97.1 | 94.7 | 104.9 | 110.4 | 109.4 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 130.6 | 136.8 | 120.9 | 136.5 | 108.9 | 108.0 | 110.3 | 115.0 |
| 2nd qtr. | 92.8 | 89.6 | 102'4 | 111.7 | 109.6 | 111.4 | 116.2 | 123.2 | 125.4 | 119.8 | 126.9 | 109.8 | 107.0 | 108.4 | 121.2 |
| December | 96 | 92 | 108 | 109 | 109 | 112 | 108 | 126 | 124 | 128 | 114 | 107 | 108 | | 115 |
| 1973 January | 93 | 89 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 112 | 105 | 128 | 138 | 114 | 127 | 106 | 108 | | 112 |
| February | 97 | 94 | 106 | 113 | 110 | 112 | 119 | 130 | 135 | 122 | 137 | 110 | 108 | | 113 |
| March | 102 | 101 | 105 | 114 | 115 | 112 | 112 | 133 | 138 | 127 | 145 | 111 | 108 | | 114 |
| April | 94 | 90 | 106 | 112 | 109 | 112 | 117 | 126 | 127 | 124 | 127 | 110 | 108 | | 122 |
| May | 87 | 85 | 94 | 109 | 106 | 111 | 115 | 121 | 126 | 112 | 125 | 109 | 106 | | 129 |
| June | 97 | 94 | 107 | 115 | 114 | 111 | 116 | 124 | 123 | 124 | 129 | 111 | 107 | | 113 |
| July | 95 | 94 | 94 | 110 | 108 | 111 | 115 | 122 | 125 | 118 | 128 | 108 | 108 | | 122 |
| Feb.-Apr. (av.) | 98 | 95 | 106 | 113 | 111 | 112 | 116 | 130 | 133 | 125 | 136 | 110 | 108 | | 116 |
| May-Jul. (av.) | 93 | 91 | 98 | 111 | 109 | 111 | 115 | 122 | 125 | 118 | 127 | 109 | 107 | | 121 |

ENERGY TRENDS

# Energy statistics: a silver jubilee

## Latest monthly highlights

In July low coal consumption kept total energy demand subdued at an annual rate of 331 mtce. In August coal consumption was boosted by extra deliveries to power stations and recovered to its previous annual rate of 137 million tons. Coal production continued to decline, falling to an annual rate of 133 million tons.

## ENERGY STATISTICS 1973

*United Kingdom Energy Statistics* 1973 (HMSO £3.50 net) is about to be published. It is the 25th in a series of publications which has aimed to present a comprehensive summary of the energy sector in the United Kingdom in the post-war period. Successive issues have charted the considerable changes which have taken place during that time. In 1947 energy demand totalled just over 200 million tons of coal equivalent (mtce) and coal supplied 91 per cent of that demand. By 1972 the market had expanded by 61 per cent to 328 mtce of which almost half was supplied by oil. In 1947 most of the gas came from 23 million tons of coal used in gas works while the railways were using 14 million tons. The use of coal for these purposes had virtually disappeared by 1972 and the direct use of coal to heat private households had diminished from 37 million tons to 14 million tons. These declines were partly offset by the growing use of coal to produce electricity—from 28 million tons to 66 million tons—but by 1972, although the 121 million tons of coal used accounted for 37 per cent of total energy demand, coal took second place to oil as the principal source of energy.

A major feature in the growth of demand for oil was its increasing use for transport. This rose from only 6 million tons in 1947 to 27 million tons in 1972, equivalent to nearly 30 per cent of the total demand for oil and almost 14 per cent of total energy consumption.

Over 14 per cent of the energy market in 1972 was supplied from sources which were non-existent 25 years previously. Natural gas and nuclear power together provided over 47 mtce of total primary energy consumed in 1972.

## INLAND ENERGY CONSUMPTION

| | Coal | Petro-leum | Natural gas | Nuclear electricity | Hydro-electricity | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1947 | | | | | | |
| mtce | 184.5 | 18.0 | — | — | 0.7 | 203.2 |
| Shares per cent | 90.8 | 8.9 | — | — | 0.3 | |
| 1972 | | | | | | |
| mtce | 120.9 | 157.6 | 36.7 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 327.7 |
| Shares per cent | 36.9 | 48.1 | 11.2 | 3.2 | 0.6 | |

**SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES**

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

Big increases have been achieved in the public supply of secondary fuels during this period to meet growing demand in the home and in industry and commerce for piped and wired fuels of convenience. Between 1947 and 1972 sales of gas rose from 2.1 to 9.8 thousand million therms, and electricity sent out expanded from 41 to 226 TWh.

The contents of *Energy Statistics* have changed over the years to reflect the changing pattern of supply and demand. In the latest issue, looking forward to a period when indigenous oil production will begin to flow in substantial quantities, a table showing inland energy consumption in terms of oil equivalent appears for the first time alongside the usual tables in terms of coal equivalent. To mark the entry of the United Kingdom into the EEC new tables present the principal energy statistics of the Six and the Nine. Other new features include tables illustrating the relationship between the growth in energy demand and the growth in economic activity over the years—the 'energy co-efficient'—while the section which deals with the North Sea oil and gas has been expanded as activity in this area has increased. Each copy of the latest issue also contains a handy card presenting in convenient form a summary of key UK energy statistics.

The period covered by this series of publications coincides broadly with the first quarter-century of nationalisation of three of the major fuel industries. The comprehensiveness of the published figures owes much to the close collaboration of the Department and all the fuel industries in the field of energy statistics.

Just as the contents of the annual publications are revised from time to time, so the pattern of statistics collected by the Department is kept under review and changed as circumstances dictate. A considerable reduction in form-filling for many industrial consumers of fuel will be achieved by the restyling of the Department's industrial fuel inquiries. About 3,000 industrial consumers will be relieved of the burden of completing weekly and monthly returns. Instead, the Department proposes to launch a smaller quarterly inquiry covering costs as well as quantities, addressed to about 1,000 larger users of energy. The diminishing importance of the sales of coal to the domestic market has been reflected earlier this year by the cessation of the collection of returns from coal merchants. On the other hand, growing interest in oil has led to the consideration of the launching of a new inquiry into industrial oil prices and of the statistics to be collected and published relating to North Sea oil production.

(*continued on next page*)


# Monthly Digest of Statistics

**Prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Division of Government Departments, this digest is designed to provide industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It contains a regular series of detailed statistics on a wide range of subjects which include the following: *Labour. Fuel and Power, External Trade, Wages and Prices, Industrial Production, Industrial Materials, Finance.***

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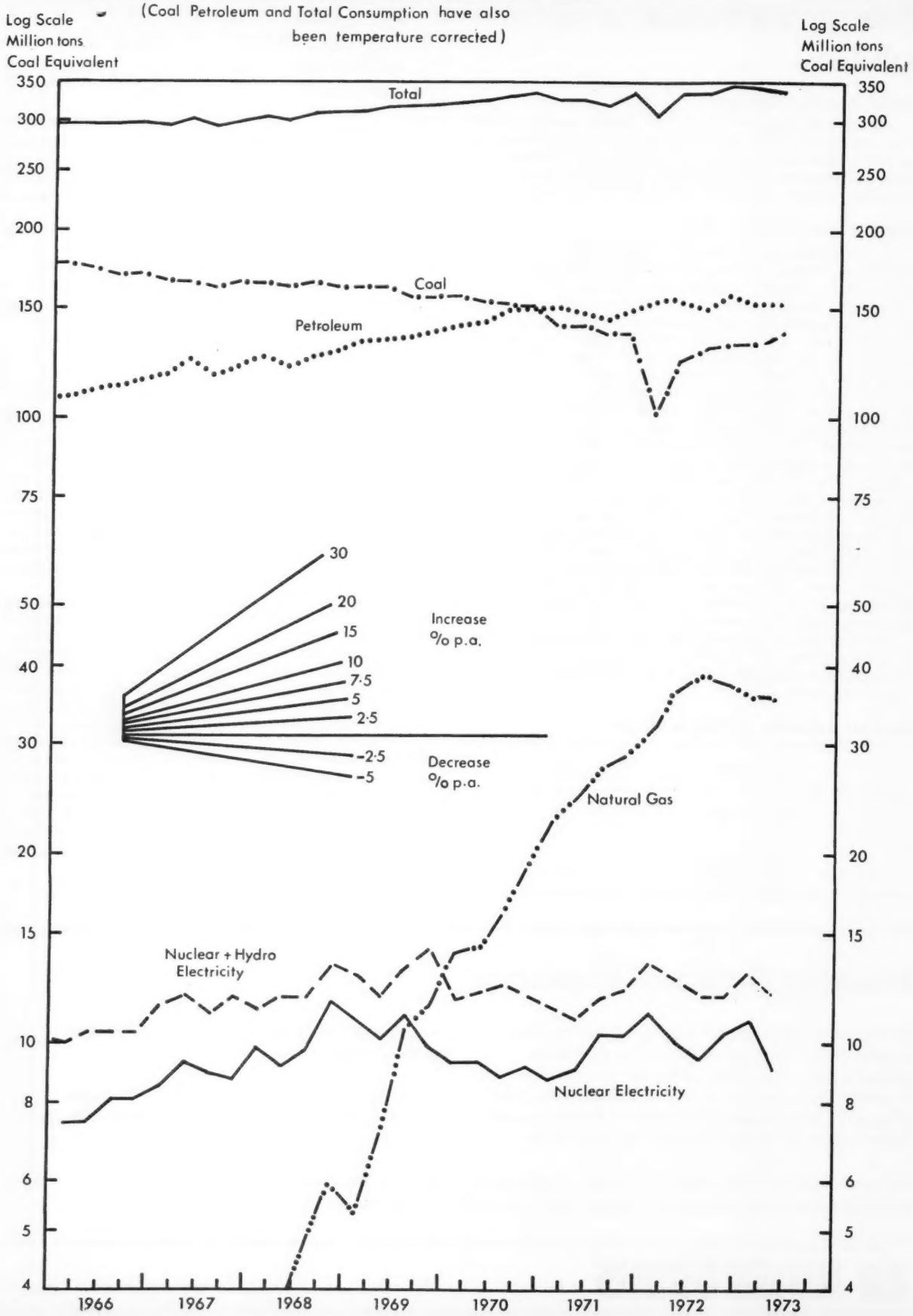
HMSO BOOKS

INLAND ENERGY CONSUMPTION : Seasonally adjusted annual rates
(Coal Petroleum and Total Consumption have also been temperature corrected)



## TABLE 1. INLAND ENERGY CONSUMPTION: PRIMARY FUEL INPUT BASIS

Million tons of coal or coal equivalent

| | Total | Coal | Petroleum | Natural gas | Nuclear electricity | Hydro-electricity | Total† | Coal† | Petroleum† | Natural gas | Nuclear electricity | Hydro-electricity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1968 | 307.0 | 164.5 | 125.9 | 4.3 | 10.1 | 2.2 | 306.4 | 164.1 | 125.7 | 4.3 | 10.1 | 2.2 |
| 1969 | 317.7 | 161.1 | 135.7 | 8.4 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 315.1 | 159.6 | 134.6 | 8.4 | 10.5 | 2.0 |
| 1970 | 328.0 | 154.4 | 145.6 | 16.0 | 9.4 | 2.6 | 327.9 | 154.2 | 145.7 | 16.0 | 9.4 | 2.6 |
| 1971 | 323.3 | 138.7 | 147.3 | 25.8 | 9.7 | 1.8 | 324.4 | 139.1 | 148.0 | 25.8 | 9.7 | 1.8 |
| 1972 | 327.7 | 120.9 | 157.6 | 36.7 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 327.6 | 120.9 | 157.5 | 36.7 | 10.5 | 2.0 |
| | Unadjusted | | | | | | Seasonally adjusted (annual rate) | | | | | |
| 1972 Jan.-July | 186.9 | 66.2 | 92.2 | 20.9 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 320.7 | 114.5 | 157.5 | 34.7 | 10.6 | 2.4 |
| 1973 Jan.-July | 197.5 | 75.6 | 92.6 | 22.1 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 339.1 | 130.7 | 159.1 | 36.7 | 10.0 | 2.2 |
| Per cent change | +5.7 | +14.2 | +0.4 | +5.7 | −5.0 | −7.5 | +5.7 | +14.1 | +1.0 | +5.8 | −5.7 | −6.1 |
| 1972 July | 20.4 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 326.9 | 130.1 | 151.5 | 37.9 | 9.3 | 3.0 |
| 1973 July | 20.5 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 330.7 | 123.6 | 161.5 | 38.2 | 9.5 | 2.5 |
| Per cent change | +0.5 | −5.1 | +5.8 | +1.8 | +3.6 | −15.0 | +1.2 | −5.0 | +6.6 | +0.8 | +2.3 | −14.4 |

† Also temperature corrected.

## TABLE 2. INLAND ENERGY CONSUMPTION: HEAT SUPPLIED BASIS

Million therms

| | Total primary energy | Used by fuel industries and losses in distribution | Final consumption | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Coal | Other solid fuels | Other coal derived fuels§ | Petroleum | Gas† | Electricity |
| 1968 | 78,816 | 23,647 | 55,169 | 13,613 | 6,507 | 732 | 24,063 | 4,434 | 5,820 |
| 1969 | 81,363 | 24,595 | 56,768 | 12,883 | 6,409 | 641 | 25,628 | 4,962 | 6,245 |
| 1970 | 83,481 | 25,541 | 57,940 | 11,839 | 6,008 | 621 | 27,198 | 5,720 | 6,554 |
| 1971 | 82,521 | 25,527 | 56,994 | 9,867 | 4,949 | 542 | 27,617 | 7,257 | 6,762 |
| 1972 | 83,847 | 25,796 | 58,051 | 8,085 | 4,612 | 513 | 28,634 | 9,193 | 7,014 |
| 1972 1st quarter | 22,695 | 6,871 | 15,824 | 2,001 | 1,060 | 93 | 7,930 | 2,753 | 1,987 |
| 2nd quarter | 19,849 | 6,035 | 13,814 | 2,004 | 1,157 | 134 | 6,845 | 2,033 | 1,641 |
| 3rd quarter p | 17,524 | 5,433 | 12,091 | 1,716 | 1,165 | 135 | 6,037 | 1,614 | 1,424 |
| 4th quarter p | 23,779 | 7,457 | 16,322 | 2,364 | 1,230 | 151 | 7,822 | 2,793 | 1,962 |
| 1973 1st quarter p | 25,399 | 8,159 | 17,240 | 2,346 | 1,249 | 139 | 8,131 | 3,236 | 2,139 |

§ Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal. † Town gas and natural gas supplied direct by the gas industry.

## TABLE 3. ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY FINAL USERS: HEAT SUPPLIED BASIS

Million therms

| | | | | | 1971 | | | 1972 | | | | 1973 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 p | 2nd quarter | 3rd quarter | 4th quarter | 1st quarter | 2nd quarter | 3rd quarter | 4th quarter p | 1st quarter p |
| Iron and steel industry | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | 240 | 210 | 154 | 93 | 37 | 29 | 35 | 26 | 20 | 18 | 29 | 32 |
| Other solid fuel | 3,521 | 3,485 | 3,049 | 2,899 | 764 | 743 | 684 | 567 | 772 | 774 | 786 | 812 |
| Other coal derived fuels§ | 557 | 553 | 490 | 459 | 128 | 119 | 109 | 81 | 122 | 121 | 135 | 131 |
| Gas† | 174 | 244 | 343 | 437 | 83 | 98 | 80 | 102 | 98 | 92 | 145 | 104 |
| Electricity | 368 | 378 | 349 | 335 | 87 | 84 | 86 | 88 | 85 | 80 | 82 | 88 |
| Petroleum | 2,227 | 2,328 | 2,185 | 2,089 | 544 | 464 | 555 | 604 | 497 | 428 | 60 | 587 |
| Total | 7,087 | 7,198 | 6,570 | 6,312 | 1,643 | 1,537 | 1,549 | 1,468 | 1,594 | 1,513 | 1,737 | 1,754 |
| Other industries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | 5,332 | 4,824 | 3,908 | 2,954 | 960 | 790 | 983 .. | 754 | 723 | 638 | 839 | 834 |
| Other solid fuel | 358 | 375 | 267 | 229 | 71 | 55 | 55 | 46 | 61 | 57 | 65 | 63 |
| Other coal derived fuels§ | 72 | 62 | 52 | 54 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 8 |
| Gas† | 873 | 1,172 | 2,118 | 3,251 | 477 | 500 | 681 | 716 | 783 | 776 | 976 | 1,042 |
| Electricity | 2,032 | 2,105 | 2,154 | 2,176 | 529 | 489 | 571 | 490 | 550 | 526 | 610 | 617 |
| Petroleum | 8,386 | 8,945 | 8,982 | 9,294 | 1,987 | 1,657 | 2,650 | 2,723 | 2,150 | 1,682 | 2,739 | 2,641 |
| Total | 17,053 | 17,483 | 17,481 | 17,958 | 4,038 | 3,503 | 4,952 | 4,741 | 4,279 | 3,693 | 5,245 | 5,205 |
| Domestic sector | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | 6,141 | 5,654 | 4 829 | 4,209 | 1,286 | 861 | 1,191 | 1,007 | 1,056 | 903 | 1,243 | 1,246 |
| Other solid fuel | 1,682 | 1,483 | 1,307 | 1,188 | 316 | 251 | 335 | 347 | 271 | 262 | 308 | 301 |
| Gas† | 3,211 | 3,542 | 3,930 | 4,509 | 779 | 453 | 1,210 | 1,628 | 931 | 601 | 1,349 | 1,734 |
| Electricity | 2,464 | 2,625 | 2,763 | 2,960 | 618 | 453 | 758 | 960 | 666 | 511 | 823 | 1,021 |
| Petroleum | 1,222 | 1,335 | 1,321 | 1,523 | 237 | 138 | 420 | 571 | 292 | 188 | 472 | 612 |
| Total | 14,720 | 14,639 | 14,150 | 14,389 | 3,236 | 2,156 | 3,914 | 4,513 | 3,216 | 2,465 | 4,195 | 4,914 |
| Transport sector | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | 80 | 70 | 52 | 30 | 14 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 8 |
| Other solid fuel | 15 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Other coal derived fuels§ | 12 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Electricity | 93 | 94 | 94 | 92 | 22 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 24 |
| Petroleum | 10,466 | 11,002 | 11,483 | 11,962 | 2,934 | 3,057 | 2,851 | 2,732 | 3,030 | 3,207 | 2,993 | 2,966 |
| Total | 10,666 | 11,186 | 11,634 | 12,086 | 2,971 | 3,088 | 2,891 | 2,764 | 3,061 | 3,236 | 3,025 | 2,998 |
| Other final consumers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | 1,090 | 1,081 | 924 | 799 | 228 | 123 | 278 | 208 | 197 | 151 | 243 | 226 |
| Other solid fuel | 833 | 651 | 321 | 294 | 80 | 60 | 65 | 99 | 52 | 72 | 71 | 73 |
| Gas† | 704 | 762 | 866 | 996 | 189 | 131 | 257 | 307 | 221 | 145 | 323 | 356 |
| Electricity | 1,288 | 1,352 | 1,402 | 1,451 | 308 | 259 | 396 | 424 | 318 | 284 | 425 | 389 |
| Petroleum | 3,327 | 3,588 | 3,646 | 3,766 | 788 | 485 | 1,065 | 1,300 | 876 | 532 | 1,058 | 1,325 |
| Total | 7,242 | 7,434 | 7,159 | 7,306 | 1,593 | 1,058 | 2,061 | 2,338 | 1,664 | 1,184 | 2,120 | 2,369 |

§ Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal. † Town gas and natural gas supplied direct by the gas industry.

*(continued on next page)*

## ENERGY TRENDS
*continued*

## TABLE 4. PRODUCTION AND NET ARRIVALS OF PRINCIPAL FUELS

| | Production of principal fuels | | | | | | | | | Net arrivals | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Primary fuels | | | | | Secondary fuels | | | | | Petroleum | | |
| | Coal | Crude petroleum§§ | Natural gas | Electricity generated† Nuclear§ | Hydro | Solid fuels | Refined petroleum‡ | Gas available | Electricity generated | Coal | Crude | Refined | Natural gas |
| | Million tons | Million tons | Million therms | TWh | TWh | Million tons | Million tons | Million therms | TWh | Million tons | Million tons | Million tons | Million therms |
| 1968 | 167.2 | 0.09 | 811 | 27.7 | 3.6 | 27.2 | 77.9 | 4,901 | 209.4 | −2.7 | 81.8 | 8.0 | 396 |
| 1969 | 153.2 | 0.10 | 1,938 | 29.1 | 3.3 | 25.9 | 86.2 | 5,517 | 223.4 | −3.5 | 91.4 | 6.1 | 416 |
| 1970 | 144.8 | 0.15 | 4,153 | 26.0 | 4.5 | 24.3 | 95.7 | 6,350 | 233.7 | −3.1 | 99.4 | 2.3 | 333 |
| 1971 | 147.0 | 0.20 | 6,902 | 27.5 | 3.4 | 21.8 | 99.1 | 8,080 | 241.3 | +1.5 | 104.5 | 2.1 | 332 |
| 1972 | 119.9 | 0.32 | 9,920 | 29.4 | 3.4 | 19.1 | 100.5 | 10,621 | 248.1 | +3.2 | 102.5 | 4.6 | 381 |
| 1972 May | 12.2 | 0.03 | 785 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 7.6 | 750 | 17.5 | +0.4 | 8.5 | 0.5 | 31 |
| June | 13.6 | 0.02 | 653 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 8.2 | 798 | 20.1 | +0.1 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 19 |
| July | 9.9 | 0.02 | 539 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 8.4 | 511 | 14.1 | — | 8.2 | 0.5 | 25 |
| 1973 May | 11.6 | 0.03 | 795 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 8.4 | 822 | 19.0 | −0.1 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 25 |
| June | 12.9 | 0.02 | 592 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 8.9 | 749 | 19.6 | −0.1 | 10.0 | 0.2 | 25 |
| July | 9.0 | 0.02 | 568 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 9.1 | 552 | 15.1 | −0.1 | | | 6 |
| August | 7.8 | | | | | | | | | −0.2 | | | |

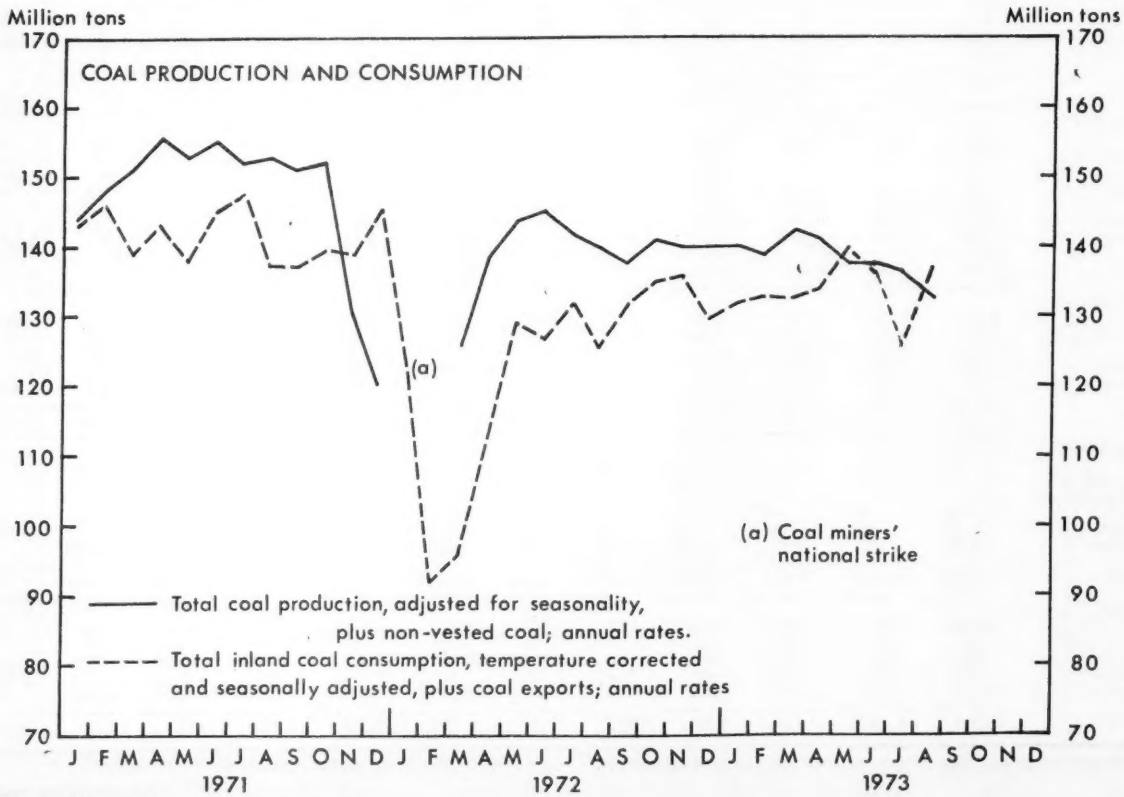
§ Generation for public supply
§§ Including natural gas liquids.
† Also included in secondary electricity.
‡ Including feedstock for further processing at petro-chemical plants

## TABLE 5. COAL SUPPLY

Thousand tons

| | | Production | | | | | Tonnage lost (deep-mined)† | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total supply | Total‡ Unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | Deep-mined | Opencast | Imports | Recognised holidays and rest days | Disputes |
| **1968** | **167,235** | **167,235** | | **157,215** | **6,864** | **—** | **13,277** | **286** |
| **1969** | **153,234** | **153,234** | | **144,241** | **6,320** | **—** | **12,137** | **2,913** |
| **1970** | **144,869** | **144,791** | | **134,526** | **7,760** | **78** | **11,689** | **3,103** |
| **1971** | **151,255** | **147,081** | | **134,322** | **10,498** | **4,174** | **11,045** | **4,734** |
| **1972** | **124,830** | **119,911** | | **107,362** | **10,273** | **4,919** | **10,244** | **22,117** |
| 1972 January-August | 73,203 | 69,020 | | 61,080 | 6,538 | 4,183 | 8,817 | 21,126 |
| 1973 January-August | .. | 89,425 | | 81,797 | 6,588 | .. | 7,913 | 677 |
| 1972 August | 8,159 | 8,011 | 10,788 | 7,074 | 743 | 148 | 3,148 | 86 |
| 1973 August | .. | 7,868 | 10,112 | 7,056 | 760 | .. | 2,626 | 110 |
| Per cent change | .. | −1.8 | −6.3 | −0.3 | +2.3 | .. | −16.6 | +27.3 |

† NCB mines only
‡ Including slurry etc. recovered and disposed of other than by the National Coal Board.


Million tons
Million tons
COAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
(a)
(a) Coal miners' national strike
Total coal production, adjusted for seasonality, plus non-vested coal; annual rates.
Total inland coal consumption, temperature corrected and seasonally adjusted, plus coal exports; annual rates
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1971
1972
1973

## TABLE 6. COLLIERY MANPOWER AND PRODUCTIVITY AT NCB MINES

| | Number of wage-earners on colliery books at end of period | | Absence percentage | | | Average output per manshift† | | Recruitment | Wastage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousands | | Per cent | | | cwt. | | | |
| | Total | Underground | Total | Voluntary | Involuntary | Overall | At the face | Number | |
| 1968 | 325 | 257 | 18.1 | 4.7 | 13.4 | 41.70 | 129.33 | 15,262 | 72,519 |
| 1969 | 300 | 235 | 18.3 | 4.8 | 13.5 | 43.45 | 136.96 | 23,346 | 48,295 |
| 1970 | 283 | 221 | 19.8 | 4.5 | 15.3 | 44.10 | 141.80 | 25,109 | 41,581 |
| 1971 | 279 | 218 | 18.1 | 4.4 | 13.7 | 43.94 | 143.08 | 28,010 | 32,309 |
| 1972 | 266 | 210 | 16.6 | 3.9 | 12.7 | 43.37 | 143.71 | 13,254 | 26,113 |
| 1972 January-August | 273‡ | 214‡ | 15.8 | 3.8 | 12.0 | 41.90 | 140.24 | 5,827 | 16,439 |
| 1973 January-August | 261‡ | 206‡ | 17.4 | 3.9 | 13.5 | 46.41 | 153.84 | 11,758 | 22,232 |
| 1972 August | 268 | 211 | 16.6 | 4.3 | 12.3 | 42.01 | 143.43 | 1,596 | 2,198 |
| 1973 August | 255 | 202 | 16.1 | 3.8 | 12.3 | 42.02 | 147.66 | 1,352 | 2,815 |

† Excluding capital working and tip coal. ‡ Weekly average.

## TABLE 7. CONSUMPTION OF COAL

Thousand tons

| | | | Inland consumption | | | | | | | Colliery disposals to the domestic market† | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Overseas shipments | Total inland consumption | Collieries | Power stations §§ | Gas works | Coke ovens | Other conversion industries | Industry | House coal§ | Anthracite and dry steam coal | Miscellaneous‡ |
| 1968 | 167,185 | 2,678 | 164,507 | 2,420 | 73,191 | 10,648 | 24,934 | 3,474 | 22,585 | 21,353 | 1,860 | 4,044 |
| 1969 | 164,615 | 3,456 | 161,159 | 2,032 | 75,883 | 6,867 | 25,373 | 3,846 | 21,367 | 19,745 | 1,883 | 4,163 |
| 1970 | 157,548 | 3,141 | 154,407 | 1,886 | 76,017 | 4,212 | 24,940 | 4,084 | 19,304 | 17,882 | 1,990 | 4,092 |
| 1971 | 141,330 | 2,625 | 138,705 | 1,556 | 71,696 | 1,826 | 23,182 | 4,406 | 15,581 | 15,366 | 1,621 | 3,471 |
| 1972 | 122,710 | 1,768 | 120,942 | 1,383 | 65,611 | 566 | 20,152 | 4,475 | 11,478 | 12,568 | 1,757 | 2,952 |
| 1972 Jan.-August | 74,532 | 749 | 73,783 | 852 | 39,907 | 363 | 12,157 | 2,760 | 7,198 | 7,652 | 1,111 | 1,783 |
| 1973 Jan.-August | 85,771 | 1,703 | 84,068 | 922 | 47,081 | 365 | 14,701 | 2,440 | 7,478 | 8,266 | 1,158 | 1,657 |
| Per cent change | +15.1 | (+) | +13.9 | +8.2 | +18.0 | +0.3 | +20.9 | −11.6 | +3.9 | | | −7.0 |
| 1972 August | 7,578 | 32 | 7,546 | 95 | 3,737 | 39 | 1,679 | 404 | 693 | 705 | 65 | 129 |
| 1973 August | 8,201 | 235 | 7,966 | 81 | 4,225 | 36 | 1,735 | 239 | 728 | 697 | 100 | 125 |
| Per cent change | +8.2 | (+) | +5.6 | −15.0 | +13.1 | −7.4 | +3.3 | −40.9 | +5.0 | | | −3.0 |

§ Including miners' coal.
‡ Including coal used for transport purposes and shipments to the Channel Islands.
† Prior to April 1973 the figures relate to merchants' disposals to the domestic market.
§§ Public supply electricity and railway and transport power stations.

## TABLE 8. STOCKS OF COAL (a) GREAT BRITAIN

End of period

End of period

Thousand tons

| | | Distributed | | | | | | Undistributed | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Total distributed stocks | Power stations | Gas works | Coke ovens | Industry | Miscellaneous | Tota undistributed stocks | Opencast sites and central stocking grounds | Collieries |
| 1968 | 43,724 | 15,689 | 12,490 | 726 | 1,107 | 1,135 | 231 | 28,035 | 4,234 | 23,801 |
| 1969 | 32,544 | 14,063 | 11,018 | 461 | 1,231 | 1,128 | 225 | 18,481 | 3,159 | 15,322 |
| 1970 | 20,304 | 13,202 | 9,575 | 276 | 1,434 | 1,575 | 342 | 7,102 | 1,836 | 5,266 |
| 1971 | 29,720 | 19,491 | 15,712 | 72 | 1,777 | 1,509 | 421 | 10,229 | 3,256 | 6,973 |
| 1972 | 31,162 | 20,410 | 16,790 | 50 | 1,890 | 1,368 | 314 | 10,752 | 3,308 | 7,444 |
| 1972 August | 28,326 | 19,086 | 15,972 | 31 | 1,535 | 1,254 | 294 | 9,240 | 3,530 | 5,710 |
| 1973 August | 36,397 | 23,173 | 19,836 | 41 | 1,751 | 1,272 | 273 | 13,224 | 3,463 | 9,761 |
| Number of winter weeks' consumption | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 August | | | 8.9 | .. | 3.4 | 5.2 | | | | |
| 1973 August | | | 11.3 | .. | 3.9 | 6.4 | | | | |

(a) Excluding distributed stocks held in merchants' yards, etc., mainly for the domestic market.

## TABLE 9. GAS: SOURCES OF SUPPLY AND SEND-OUT BY THE PUBLIC GAS SUPPLY SYSTEM

| | Natural gas supply | | | Fuel used for all purposes | | Gas sent out | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Net total into system | Indigenous | Arrivals | Coal | Oil | Total | Town gas | Natural gas for direct supply |
| | Million therms | | | Thousand tons | | Million therms | | |
| 1968 | 1,130 | 740 | 390 | 10,646 | 5,455 | 4,836 | 4,745 | 91 |
| 1969 | 2,267 | 1,856 | 411 | 6,885 | 5,525 | 5,437 | 4,973 | 464 |
| 1970 | 4,342 | 4,023 | 319 | 4,212 | 3,590 | 6,301 | 4,787 | 1,514 |
| 1971 | 6,977 | 6,660 | 317 | 1,770 | 1,881 | 8,061 | 4,069 | 3,992 |
| 1972 | 10,071 | 9,775 | 296 | 559 | 1,550 | 10,614 | 3,415 | 7,199 |
| 1972 Jan.-July | 5,713 | 5,526 | 187 | 315 | 972 | 6,040 | 2,190 | 3,850 |
| 1973 Jan.-July | 6,125 | 5,993 | 132 | 328 | 1,168 | 6,622 | 1,563 | 5,059 |
| Per cent change | +7.2 | +8.5 | −29.4 | +4.1 | +20.2 | +9.6 | −28.6 | +31.4 |
| 1972 July | 502 | 482 | 20 | 40 | 33 | 511 | 131 | 380 |
| 1973 July | 523 | 513 | 10 | 36 | 54 | 550 | 91 | 459 |
| Per cent change | +4.2 | +6.4 | −50.0 | −10.0 | +63.6 | +7.6 | −30.5 | +20.8 |

*(continued on next page)*

## TABLE 10. GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY BY THE PUBLIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SYSTEM

| | Primary fuel demand | | | | | | Electricity generated | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | By steam plant | | | |
| | Total†† | Coal | Oil | Natural gas | Nuclear electricity | Hydro-electricity | Total† | Nuclear | Other | Electricity sent out | Total electricity available |
| | Million tons of coal or coal equivalent | | | | | | Million kilowatt hours | | | | |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 95.20 | 73.58 | 10.69 | — | 8.63 | 1.91 | 204,477 | 24,056 | 175,873 | 189,241 | 193,526 |
| 1969 | 100.75 | 76.05 | 13.81 | 0.14 | 9.01 | 1.74 | 218,402 | 25,271 | 188,177 | 201,970 | 206,295 |
| 1970 | 107.18 | 76.17 | 20.81 | 0.21 | 7.73 | 2.26 | 228,236 | 21,870 | 199,869 | 210,904 | 215,488 |
| 1971 | 105.85 | 71.18 | 24.16 | 0.95 | 8.05 | 1.51 | 235,740 | 23,209 | 207,808 | 218,000 | 222,374 |
| 1972 | 109.38 | 65.30 | 31.25 | 2.26 | 8.89 | 1.58 | 242,745 | 25,303 | 212,196 | 224,700 | 229,232 |
| 1972 January-July | 62.27 | 35.51 | 18.97 | 1.30 | 5.33 | 1.14 | 137,815 | 15,118 | 119,439 | 128,291 | 130,179 |
| 1973 January-July | 66.35 | 42.85 | 17.02 | 0.44 | 5.00 | 1.01 | 150,691 | 14,348 | 133,390 | 140,573 | 142,476 |
| Per cent change | +6.6 | +20.7 | −10.3 | −66.4 | −6.2 | −11.4 | +9.3 | −5.1 | +11.7 | +9.6 | +9.4 |
| 1972 July | 6.29 | 4.05 | 1.48 | 0.16 | 0.48 | 0.12 | 13,754 | 1,387 | 12,069 | 12,720 | 18,506 |
| 1973 July | 6.59 | 4.30 | 1.67 | 0.04 | 0.48 | 0.09 | 14,720 | 1,377 | 13,064 | 13,656 | 18,097 |
| Per cent change | +4.8 | +6.1 | +12.4 | −72.8 | +1.0 | −19.8 | +7.0 | −0.7 | +8.2 | +7.4 | −2.2 |
| England and Wales | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 84.36 | 67.30 | 8.86 | — | 7.73 | 0.47 | 182,244 | 21,549 | 159,611 | 168,817 | 169,884 |
| 1969 | 89.35 | 69.16 | 11.61 | 0.14 | 8.05 | 0.39 | 193,474 | 22,582 | 169,470 | 179,307 | 180,887 |
| 1970 | 94.47 | 69.61 | 17.45 | 0.21 | 6.79 | 0.41 | 200,421 | 19,230 | 179,184 | 185,505 | 188,594 |
| 1971 | 93.30 | 64.95 | 20.07 | 0.95 | 7.19 | 0.14 | 208,070 | 20,679 | 186,144 | 192,738 | 195,127 |
| 1972 | 95.63 | 58.24 | 26.74 | 2.26 | 8.08 | 0.31 | 212,910 | 23,010 | 187,951 | 197,199 | 200,239 |
| 1972 January-July | 54.37 | 31.50 | 16.50 | 1.30 | 4.82 | 0.23 | 120,558 | 13,661 | 108,629 | 111,701 | 102,242 |
| 1973 January-July | 57.61 | 37.97 | 14.58 | 0.44 | 4.50 | 0.09 | 131,357 | 12,892 | 120,480 | 121,928 | 112,008 |
| Per cent change | +6.0 | +20.5 | −11.6 | −66.4 | −6.7 | −61.7 | +9.0 | −5.2 | +10.9 | +9.2 | +9.6 |
| 1972 July | 5.57 | 3.72 | 1.23 | 0.16 | 0.44 | 0.02 | 12,203 | 1,278 | 11,089 | 11,235 | 16,178 |
| 1973 July | 5.79 | 3.87 | 1.44 | 0.04 | 0.44 | 0.01 | 13,005 | 1,249 | 11,962 | 12,105 | 15,825 |
| Per cent change | +4.0 | +4.0 | +7.0 | −72.0 | −0.5 | −72.7 | +6.6 | −2.3 | +7.8 | +6.9 | −2.2 |

† Including generation by oil-engine and hydro-electric plant. †† Including coke.

## TABLE 11. PLANT CAPACITY OF THE PUBLIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY

Megawatts

| | United Kingdom | | | England and Wales | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Output capacity | | | Output capacity | | |
| | At end of period | New plant brought into commission during period† | Maximum load during period | At end of period | New plant brought into commission during period† | Maximum load during period |
| 1968 | 51,029 | 4,173 | 42,884 | 44,372 | 3,439 | 37,735 |
| 1969 | 52,735 | 2,777 | 43,885 | 46,035 | 2,661 | 38,156 |
| 1970 | 57,237 | 5,791 | 44,161 | 49,335 | 4,511 | 38,651 |
| 1971 | 61,972 | 5,178 | 44,867 | 53,559 | 4,592 | 39,066 |
| 1972 | 65,067 | 3,618 | 45,897 | 56,055 | 3,029 | 39,927 |
| 1972 July | 63,890 | — | 29,121 | 54,956 | — | 25,735 |
| 1973 July | 65,530 | — | 28,823 | 56,605 | — | 25,618 |

† Including revisions to interim ratings.

## TABLE 12. ELECTRICITY GENERATED OUTSIDE THE PUBLIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SYSTEM

GWh

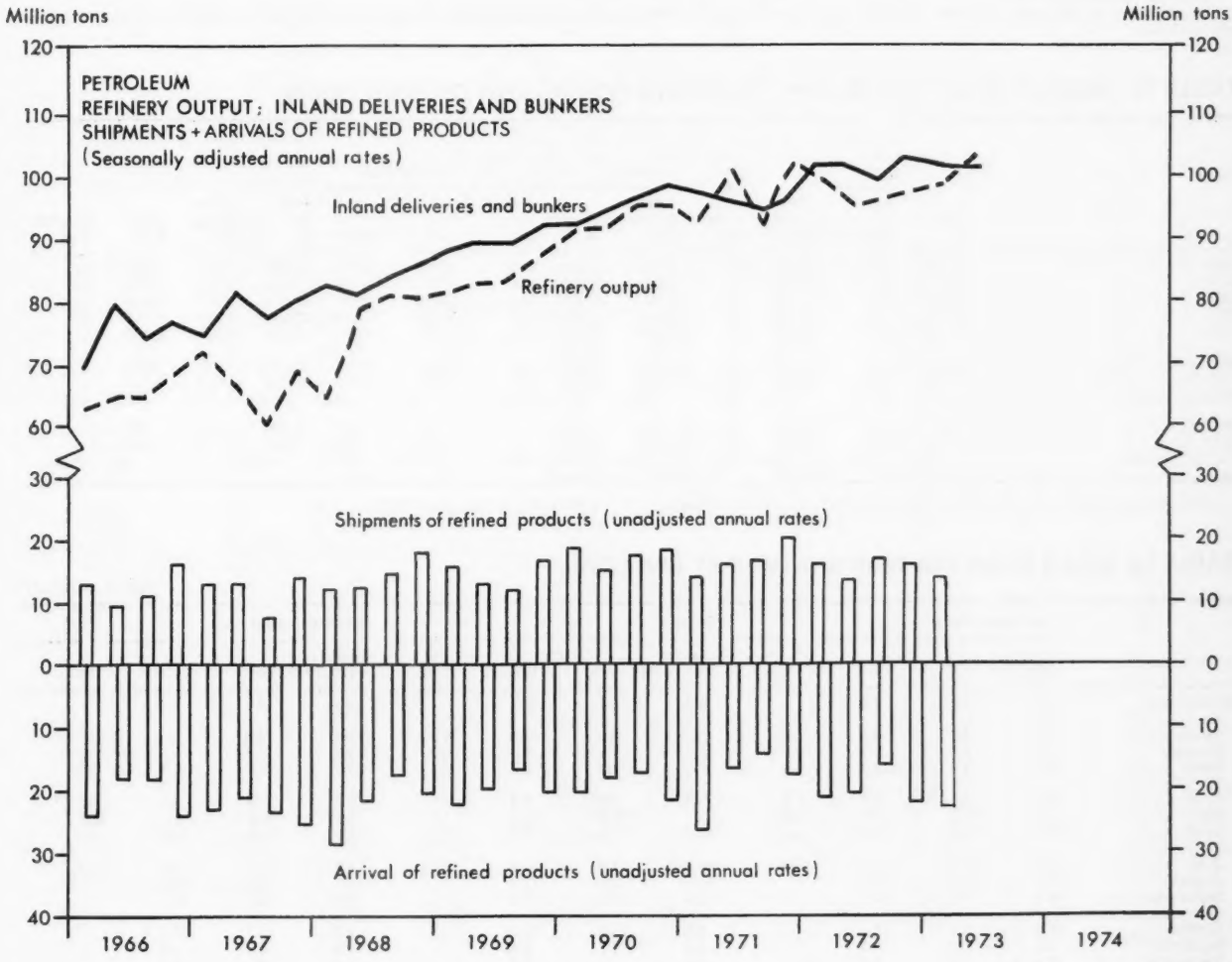
| | Iron and steel (1) | Engineering and other metal trades (2) | Food, drink and tobacco (3) | Coal mining (4) | Chemical and allied trades: Nuclear power stations (5) | Chemical and allied trades: Other† (6) | Textiles, leather and clothing (7) | Paper, printing and stationery (8) | Other industries (including gas and water-works) (9) | Total industry (10) | Transport under-takings (11) | Total (12) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1968 | 2,779 | 1,412 | 376 | 623 | 3,655 | 5,753 | 568 | 2,857 | 598 | 18,621 | 625 | 19,246 |
| 1969 | 2,835 | 1,328 | 383 | 585 | 3,854 | 6,769 | 545 | 2,970 | 643 | 19,912 | 685 | 20,597 |
| 1970 | 2,700 | 1,508 | 375 | 478 | 4,142 | 6,846 | 564 | 2,965 | 637 | 20,215 | 664 | 20,879 |
| 1971 | 2,888 | 1,344 | 410 | 411 | 4,339 | 6,987 | 535 | 2,671 | 629 | 20,214 | 677 | 20,891 |
| 1972 | 2,587 | 1,320 | 409 | 420 | 4,098 | 7,408 | 458 | 2,786 | 679 | 20,165 | 689 | 20,854 |
| 1972 1st quarter | 743 | 319 | 140 | 77 | 1,255 | 1,925 | 105 | 710 | 188 | 5,462 | 178 | 5,640 |
| 2nd quarter | 618 | 318 | 53 | 117 | 907 | 1,916 | 119 | 679 | 160 | 4,887 | 167 | 5,054 |
| 3rd quarter | 550 | 332 | 45 | 100 | 950 | 1,766 | 112 | 633 | 149 | 4,637 | 163 | 4,800 |
| 4th quarter | 676 | 351 | 171 | 126 | 986 | 1,801 | 122 | 764 | 182 | 5,179 | 181 | 5,360 |
| 1973 1st quarter | 797 | 624 | 108 | 105 | 1,157 | 2,060 | 133 | 773 | 203 | 5,960 | 194 | 6,154 |
| 2nd quarter | † | 565 | 62 | 105 | 1,001 | 1,843 | 127 | 692 | 169 | .. | 175 | .. |

† Including production by the mineral oil refining industry.

## TABLE 13. SALES OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY BY THE PUBLIC SUPPLY SYSTEMS

| | Gas | | | | | Electricity | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Iron and steel industry | Other industries | Domestic | Other | Total | Iron and steel industry | Other industries | Domestic | Other |
| | Million therms | | | | | GWh | | | | |
| 1968 | 4,443 | 140 | 820 | 2,829 | 654 | 177,096 | 11,000 | 62,826 | 66,655 | 36,615 |
| 1969 | 5,000 | 174 | 911 | 3,211 | 704 | 188,834 | 11,693 | 65,742 | 72,185 | 39,214 |
| 1970 | 5,780 | 244 | 1,232 | 3,542 | 762 | 197,751 | 12,004 | 67,489 | 77,213 | 41,045 |
| 1971 | 7,520 | 343 | 2,381 | 3,930 | 866 | 203,433 | 10,837 | 69,371 | 80,674 | 42,551 |
| 1972 | 9,787 | 437 | 3,845 | 4,509 | 996 | 210,470 | 10,774 | 69,117 | 86,723 | 43,856 |
| 1972 1st quarter | 2,883 | 102 | 853 | 1,623 | 305 | 59,535 | 2,766 | 15,970 | 28,068 | 12,731 |
| 2nd quarter | 2,223 | 98 | 968 | 935 | 222 | 49,385 | 2,682 | 17,630 | 19,468 | 9,605 |
| 3rd quarter | 1,738 | 92 | 897 | 603 | 146 | 42,124 | 2,620 | 16,330 | 14,567 | 8,607 |
| 4th quarter p | 2,943 | 145 | 1,127 | 1,348 | 323 | 59,426 | 2,706 | 19,187 | 24,620 | 12,913 |
| 1973 1st quarter p | 3,296 | 104 | 1,103 | 1,734 | 355 | 66,247 | 2,829 | 19,842 | 29,904 | 13,672 |
| 2nd quarter p | 2,322 | 1,143 | | 949 | 230 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

p Provisional




(continued on next page)


# Government Publications in London

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, W.C.1

## TABLE 14. REFINERY THROUGHPUT AND OUTPUT OF FINISHED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Thousand tons

| | Through-put of crude, process and shale oils | Refinery fuel | Total output of finish-ed pro-ducts†† | Gases | | Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline | Motor spirit | Industrial and white spirits | Kerosene | | Gas/ diesel oil | Fuel oil | Lubrica-cating oils | Bitumen |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Butane and propane | Other petro-leum | | | | Burning oil† | Vapor-ising oil | | | | |
| **1968** | **81,787** | **5,073** | **75,832** | **1,022** | **586** | **430** | **9,379** | **247** | **4,583** | **69** | **16,874** | **33,718** | **1,019** | **1,726** |
| **1969** | **90,251** | **5,547** | **83,743** | **1,129** | **507** | **312** | **10,065** | **195** | **5,310** | **56** | **19,170** | **37,661** | **1,183** | **1,695** |
| **1970** | **100,301** | **5,933** | **93,200** | **1,163** | **364** | **287** | **11,167** | **186** | **5,724** | **38** | **22,159** | **42,181** | **1,303** | **1,886** |
| **1971** | **103,678** | **6,086** | **96,693** | **1,217** | **280** | **180** | **12,324** | **129** | **6,108** | **40** | **24,068** | **42,491** | **1,407** | **2,061** |
| **1972** | **105,290** | **6,319** | **97,797** | **1,440** | **363** | **416** | **13,417** | **123** | **6,689** | **31** | **25,133** | **40,355** | **1,312** | **1,972** |
| 1972 January-June | 52,640 | 3,147 | 49,041 | 740 | 201 | 173 | 6,556 | 65 | 3,281 | 15 | 12,909 | 20,178 | 640 | 994 |
| 1973 January-June | 54,821 | 3,353 | 50,832 | 796 | 204 | 210 | 7,169 | 70 | 3,560 | 12 | 13,008 | 20,381 | 709 | 1,104 |
| Per cent change | +4.1 | +6.5 | +3.7 | +7.6 | 1.6 | +22.1 | +9.4 | +9.2 | +8.5 | −21.9 | +0.8 | +1.0 | +10.7 | +11.0 |
| 1972 June | 8,542 | 512 | 8,018 | 117 | 24 | 47 | 1,142 | 9 | 520 | — | 2,136 | 3,189 | 92 | 190 |
| 1973 June | 9,442 | 572 | 8,738 | 124 | 25 | 40 | 1,256 | 12 | 553 | 2 | 2,254 | 3,518 | 132 | 215 |
| Per cent change | +10.5 | +11.3 | +9.0 | +10.8 | +4.0 | −14.3 | 10.0 | +37.1 | +25 | (+) | +5.5 | +10.3 | +44.3 | +13.0 |

† Including aviation turbine fuel.
†† Including output of products not shown separately namely naphtha (light distillate feedstock) and other feedstock, waxes and miscellaneous production: refinery losses have been excluded.

## TABLE 15. DELIVERIES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR INLAND CONSUMPTION

| | Total § | Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline | Motor spirit | Indus-trial and white spirits | Kerosene | | | Gas/diesel oil | | Fuel oil † | Lubri-cating oils | Bitu-men | Paraffin wax |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Aviation turbine fuel | Burning oil | Vapor-ising oil | Derv fuel | Other | | | | |
| **1968** | **77,746** | **445** | **12,808** | **361** | **2,721** | **1,967** | **74** | **4,577** | **9,025** | **30,611** | **1,134** | **1,828** | **55** |
| **1969** | **83,779** | **377** | **13,231** | **241** | **2,921** | **2,208** | **64** | **4,791** | **10,349** | **33,393** | **1,208** | **1,812** | **58** |
| **1970** | **89,404** | **224** | **14,010** | **181** | **3,202** | **2,442** | **53** | **4,955** | **11,918** | **37,975** | **1,157** | **2,036** | **56** |
| **1971** | **90,073** | **145** | **14,727** | **183** | **3,690** | **2,525** | **47** | **5,104** | **12,370** | **38,772** | **1,129** | **2,173** | **61** |
| **1972** | **96,157** | **139** | **15,648** | **211** | **3,867** | **2,882** | **40** | **5,172** | **14,874** | **40,654** | **1,095** | **2,169** | **65** |
| 1972 January-July | 56,916 | 76 | 8,817 | 125 | 2,179 | 1,714 | 25 | 3,000 | 9,045 | 24,352 | 640 | 1,289 | 37 |
| 1973 January-July‡ | 57,260 | 82 | 9,641 | 135 | 2,398 | 1,807 | 21 | 3,194 | 8,789 | 23,517 | 683 | 1,427 | 41 |
| Per cent change | +0.6 | +7.2 | +5.4 | +8.3 | +10.1 | +5.4 | −13.0 | +6.5 | −2.8 | −3.4 | +6.7 | +10.7 | +10.6 |
| 1972 July | 6,346 | 15 | 1,413 | 16 | 394 | 99 | 5 | 417 | 686 | 2,351 | 88 | 208 | 4 |
| 1973 July† | 6,652 | 12 | 1,508 | 19 | 419 | 92 | 4 | 449 | 740 | 2,410 | 95 | 207 | 7 |
| Per cent change | +4.8 | −16.3 | +6.7 | +18.8 | +6.4 | −6.8 | −21.2 | +7.8 | +7.9 | +2.5 | +7.3 | −0.4 | +60.6 |

§ Including products not shown separately. Excluding fuel consumed by refineries. † Excluding refinery consumption.

## TABLE 16. MEAN DAILY AIR TEMPERATURE AT SEA LEVEL

Degrees centigrade†

| | England and Wales | | | | Scotland | | | | Northern Ireland | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1931-1960 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | Average 1931-1960 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | Average 1931-1960 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
| Annual mean | 10.2 | 10.4 | 9.8 | | 8.7 | 9.1 | 8.5 | | 9.2 | 9.5 | 8.6 | |
| January | 4.3 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 5.3 |
| February | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| March | 6.4 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
| April | 8.8 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 6.9 |
| May | 11.7 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 11.8 p | 10.2 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 10.2 |
| June | 14.8 | 13.0 | 12.4 | 15.3 | 12.9 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 11.9 | 10.7 | 13.8 |
| July | 16.4 | 17.0 | 15.7 | 15.9 p | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 14.4 p | 14.9 | 15.2 | 14.6 | 14.9 |
| August | 16.4 | 16.2 | 15.6 | | 14.3 | 13.9 | 13.3 | | 14.7 | 14.3 | 13.3 | |
| September | 14.3 | 14.8 | 12.4 | | 12.4 | 13.2 | 11.0 | | 12.7 | 13.4 | 11.2 | |
| October | 10.8 | 12.1 | 11.2 | | 9.4 | 10.5 | 10.1 | | 9.7 | 11.2 | 10.1 | |
| November | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 | | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.3 | | 6.6 | 6.7 | 5.6 | |
| December | 5.6 | 7.3 | 6.6 | | 4.7 | 7.1 | 5.4 | | 4.8 | 6.5 | 5.5 | |

† To convert degrees centigrade into degrees Fahrenheit: multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32. p provisional. Source: Meteorological Office


# Government Publications in the Midlands

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 258/259 Broad Street, Birmingham, 1

# Vehicle production in August


## Summary

THE production of motor vehicles in August continued to recover from the low levels in the spring of this year, when output was affected to a greater extent by industrial disputes. The weekly rate of production of cars during the month was slightly higher and of commercial vehicles significantly higher than in August 1972. In seasonally adjusted terms, output of motor vehicles increased markedly in the three months June to August compared with the preceding three months, with exports contributing significantly to the growth in commercial vehicles.


## Cars

Total production of cars in the four weeks ending August 25, was 120,096, a slight rise of 1 per cent compared with August last year. Export production at 42,100 cars was 28 per cent greater than August 1972 but for the year to date export deliveries were slightly below the total for the first eight months of 1972. Production of cars for the home market at nearly 78,000 in August was 9 per cent less than in August last year.

Seasonally adjusted figures (Table 2) show that the rate of production for both home and export markets increased further in August. Output for the three months June to August rose by 14 per cent for the home market and 9 per cent for export compared with the previous three months, which had been markedly affected by strikes. But in spite of the increase of 12 per cent in total production of motor cars which this represents, the average rate of production in the June to August period of 152,000 a month was still well below the average of 170,000 a month in the second half of 1972.

## Commercial vehicles

In the four week period ending August 25, total production of 23,200 commercial vehicles was 6 per cent higher than in August 1972. Export production, at 8,762 vehicles, showed a 27 per cent increase on a year earlier but production for the home market fell by 4 per cent to 14,438 vehicles.

(*continued on next page*)

## TABLE 1. RECORDED PRODUCTION

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.
Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics because of differences in timing and coverage.

| | | Passenger cars (including taxis) | | | | Commercial road vehicles | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of weeks | For home market | For export | Totals | Weekly average | For home market | For export | Totals | Weekly average |
| 1966 | 52 | 978,684 | 624,995 | 1,603,679 | 30,840 | 260,614 | 178,061 | 438,675 | 8,436 |
| 1967 | 52 | 988,273 | 563,740 | 1,552,013 | 29,846 | 245,692 | 139,414 | 385,106 | 7,406 |
| 1968 | 52 | 1,013,163 | 802,773 | 1,815,936 | 34,922 | 259,331 | 149,855 | 409,186 | 7,869 |
| 1969 | 53 | 892,758 | 824,315 | 1,717,073 | 32,398 | 272,998 | 192,778 | 465,776 | 8,788 |
| 1970 | 52 | 918,109 | 722,857 | 1,640,966 | 31,557 | 267,407 | 190,125 | 457,532 | 8,799 |
| 1971 | 52 | 1,027,462 | 714,478 | 1,741,940 | 33,499 | 268,278 | 187,928 | 456,206 | 8,773 |
| 1972 | 52 | 1,307,881 | 613,430 | 1,921,311 | 36,948 | 272,649 | 135,470 | 408,119 | 7,848 |
| 1973 | 52 | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 1st quarter | 13 | 312,399 | 167,804 | 480,203 | 36,939 | 63,793 | 31,477 | 95,270 | 7,328 |
| 2nd quarter | 13 | 346,472 | 167,594 | 514,066 | 39,544 | 71,914 | 39,573 | 111,487 | 8,576 |
| 3rd quarter | 13 | 277,386 | 118,992 | 396,378 | 30,491 | 53,114 | 27,161 | 80,275 | 6,175 |
| 4th quarter | 13 | 371,624 | 159,040 | 530,664 | 40,820 | 83,828 | 37,259 | 121,087 | 9,314 |
| 1973 1st quarter | 13 | 320,052 | 159,636 | 479,688 | 36,899 | 69,954 | 36,346 | 106,300 | 8,177 |
| 2nd quarter | 13 | 290,253 | 156,565 | 446,818 | 34,371 | 69,399 | 39,980 | 109,379 | 8,414 |
| 3rd quarter | 13 | | | | | | | | |
| 4th quarter | 13 | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 January | 4 | 92,654 | 47,901 | 140,555 | 35,139 | 21,543 | 9,339 | 30,882 | 7,721 |
| February | 4 | 83,678 | 47,851 | 131,529 | 32,882 | 17,052 | 8,324 | 25,376 | 6,344 |
| March | 5 | 136,067 | 72,052 | 208,119 | 41,624 | 25,198 | 13,814 | 39,012 | 7,802 |
| April | 4 | 92,248 | 52,839 | 145,087 | 36,272 | 20,258 | 11,469 | 31,727 | 7,932 |
| May | 4 | 116,373 | 55,935 | 172,308 | 43,077 | 24,726 | 13,843 | 38,569 | 9,642 |
| June | 5 | 137,851 | 58,820 | 196,671 | 39,334 | 26,930 | 14,261 | 41,191 | 8,238 |
| July | 4 | 70,488 | 31,412 | 101,900 | 25,475 | 14,628 | 7,364 | 21,992 | 5,498 |
| August | 4 | 85,880 | 32,751 | 118,631 | 29,658 | 15,019 | 6,873 | 21,892 | 5,473 |
| September | 5 | 121,018 | 54,829 | 175,847 | 35,169 | 23,467 | 12,924 | 36,391 | 7,278 |
| October | 4 | 117,734 | 50,786 | 168,520 | 42,130 | 25,617 | 11,029 | 36,646 | 9,162 |
| November | 4 | 125,118 | 49,527 | 174,645 | 43,661 | 28,866 | 12,194 | 41,060 | 10,265 |
| December | 5 | 128,772 | 58,727 | 187,499 | 37,500 | 29,345 | 14,036 | 43,381 | 8,676 |
| 1973 January | 5 | 135,970 | 62,089 | 198,059 | 39,612 | 28,419 | 12,597 | 41,016 | 8,203 |
| February | 4 | 89,426 | 48,590 | 138,016 | 34,504 | 21,401 | 12,054 | 33,455 | 8,364 |
| March | 4 | 94,656 | 48,957 | 143,613 | 35,903 | 20,134 | 11,695 | 31,829 | 7,957 |
| April | 4 | 80,647 | 45,620 | 126,267 | 31,567 | 18,957 | 11,278 | 30,235 | 7,559 |
| May | 5 | 111,333 | 62,307 | 173,640 | 34,728 | 26,613 | 13,684 | 40,297 | 8,059 |
| June | 4 | 98,273 | 48,638 | 146,911 | 36,728 | 23,829 | 15,018 | 38,847 | 9,712 |
| July | 4 | 66,107 | 33,488 | 99,595 | 24,899 | 16,061 | 12,039 | 28,100 | 7,025 |
| August | 4 | 77,996 | 42,100 | 120,096 | 30,024 | 14,438 | 8,762 | 23,200 | 5,800 |
| September | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| October | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| November | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| December | 5 | | | | | | | | |


## Catalogues of Government Publications

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## VEHICLE PRODUCTION
*continued*

In the period June to August total output, seasonally adjusted, was 18 per cent greater than in the preceding three months. Production for the home market increased by 11 per cent but the greater part of the overall rise was in production for export markets, which rose by 32 per cent to reach the highest three monthly total since the third quarter of 1971.

## TABLE 2. PRODUCTION—SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

The seasonally adjusted series has been adjusted to exclude the effect of regularly recurring influences (eg holidays) but the figures still reflect the effect of factors that do not recur regularly (eg strikes).

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

MONTHLY AVERAGES — Thousands

| | Passenger cars | | | Commercial vehicles | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For home market | For export | Total | For home market | For export | Total |
| 1966 | 82 | 52 | 134 | 21.7 | 14.8 | 36.6 |
| 1967 | 82 | 47 | 129 | 20.5 | 11.6 | 32.1 |
| 1968 | 84 | 67 | 151 | 21.6 | 12.5 | 34.1 |
| 1969 | 74 | 69 | 143 | 22.7 | 16.1 | 38.8 |
| 1970 | 77 | 60 | 137 | 22.3 | 15.8 | 38.1 |
| 1971 | 86 | 59 | 145 | 22.3 | 14.7 | 38.0 |
| 1972 | 109 | 51 | 160 | 22.7 | 11.3 | 34.0 |
| 1973 | | | | | | |
| 1972 1st quarter | 94 | 50 | 144 | 19.7 | 9.5 | 29.2 |
| 2nd quarter | 106 | 51 | 157 | 22.1 | 12.4 | 34.5 |
| 3rd quarter | 111 | 48 | 159 | 21.4 | 11.0 | 32.4 |
| 4th quarter | 125 | 55 | 180 | 27.7 | 12.2 | 39.9 |
| 1973 1st quarter | 96 | 48 | 144 | 21.4 | 11.1 | 32.5 |
| 2nd quarter | 90 | 47 | 137 | 21.5 | 12.6 | 34.1 |
| 3rd quarter | | | | | | |
| 4th quarter | | | | | | |
| 1972 January | 90 | 50 | 140 | 20.9 | 9.4 | 30.3 |
| February | 82 | 44 | 126 | 17.1 | 7.9 | 25.0 |
| March | 110 | 57 | 167 | 21.0 | 11.3 | 32.3 |
| April | 94 | 52 | 146 | 20.8 | 11.8 | 32.6 |
| May | 112 | 53 | 165 | 23.9 | 13.5 | 37.4 |
| June | 112 | 47 | 159 | 21.7 | 11.8 | 33.5 |
| July | 110 | 47 | 157 | 22.4 | 10.5 | 32.9 |
| August | 114 | 44 | 158 | 21.2 | 10.3 | 31.5 |
| September | 110 | 53 | 163 | 20.4 | 12.2 | 32.6 |
| October | 118 | 55 | 173 | 26.0 | 11.4 | 37.4 |
| November | 132 | 53 | 185 | 29.5 | 12.1 | 41.6 |
| December | 124 | 58 | 182 | 27.7 | 13.1 | 40.8 |
| 1973 January | 107 | 52 | 159 | 22.1 | 10.1 | 32.2 |
| February | 88 | 45 | 133 | 21.5 | 11.4 | 32.9 |
| March | 94 | 47 | 141 | 20.6 | 11.7 | 32.3 |
| April | 85 | 45 | 130 | 19.9 | 11.8 | 31.7 |
| May | 88 | 49 | 137 | 21.3 | 10.9 | 32.2 |
| June | 97 | 47 | 144 | 23.3 | 15.1 | 38.4 |
| July | 103 | 50 | 153 | 24.7 | 17.1 | 41.8 |
| August | 104 | 57 | 161 | 20.5 | 13.1 | 33.6 |
| Average of: | | | | | | |
| Mar.-May 1973 | 89 | 47 | 136 | 20.6 | 11.5 | 32.1 |
| June-Aug 1973 | 101 | 51 | 152 | 22.8 | 15.1 | 37.9 |
| Percentage change | +14 | +9 | +12 | +11 | +32 | +18 |

# Release dates of economic statistics to be published in October

THIS notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in October. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

| Publication date | Series | Method and time of release* | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| October | | | |
| 1, Mon. | Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (Aug.) | PN | DTI |
| | Retail trade (Aug.) | PN | DTI |
| | Housing starts and completions (Aug.) | PN | Department of Environment |
| | House improvement grants approved (England and Wales) (Aug.) | PN | Department of Environment |
| 2, Tues. | UK official reserves (Sept.) | PN | Treasury |
| | Capital issues and redemptions (Sept.) | PN | Bank of England |
| 3, Wed. | Central Government borrowing requirement (Aug.) | Fin Stats | CSO/ Treasury |
| 4, Thurs. | Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (2nd qtr-revised) | T & I | DTI |
| | Import and export unit value and volume index numbers (Aug.) | PN | DTI |
| | Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (2nd qtr-revised) | PN | DTI |
| 5, Fri. | Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (Sept.) | London Gazette | Treasury |
| | National income and expenditure (2nd qtr-revised) | PN | CSO |
| 8, Mon. | Investment intentions of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries for 1973 and 1974 | PN | DTI |
| | Wholesale price index numbers (Sept.) | PN | DTI |
| | Turnover of the catering trades (Aug.) | PN | DTI |
| 9, Tues. | Car and commercial vehicle production (Sept.-prov) | PN | DTI |
| 10, Wed. | London clearing banks monthly statement (mid-Sept.) | PN | CLCB |
| | UK Banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserve ratios (mid-Sept.) | PN | Bank of England |
| 11, Thurs. | Sales and orders in the engineering industries (June) | T & I | DTI |
| | Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figure (Sept.) | PN | CSO/DTI |
| 12, Fri. | Crude steel production (Sept.) | PN | BSC/BISPA |
| | Index of industrial production (Aug.) | PN | CSO |
| | Building Societies' receipts and loans (Sept.) | PN | BSA |
| 17, Wed. | Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end-Sept.) | PN | Department of Employment |
| | Monthly index of average earnings (Aug.) | PN | Department of Employment |
| 18, Thurs. | Unemployment (Oct.-prov) | PN | Department of Employment |
| | Unfilled vacancies (Oct.-prov) | PN | Department of Employment |
| | Appropriation account of companies (2nd qtr) | PN | CSO |
| | Net Acquisition of financial assets—analysis by sector (2nd qtr) | PN | CSO |
| | Financial accounts of industrial and commercial company and personal sectors (2nd qtr) | PN | CSO |
| 19, Fri. | Consumers' expenditure (3rd qtr-1st preliminary estimate) | PN | CSO |
| | Retail prices index (Sept.) | PN | Department of Employment |
| 21, Sun. | National Savings monthly progress report (Sept.) | PN | National Savings Committee |
| 22, Mon. | UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-Sept.) | PN | Bank of England |
| | New vehicle registrations (Sept.) | PN | Department of Environment |
| 25, Thurs. | Energy trends | T & I | DTI |
| | Unemployment (Sept.-final) | Gazette | Department of Employment |
| | Employment in production industries (Aug) | Gazette | Department of Employment |
| | Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (Aug.) | Gazette | Department of Employment |
| | Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (Sept.) | Gazette | Department of Employment |
| | Car and commercial vehicle production (Sept.-final) | PN | DTI |
| 30, Tues. | Housing starts and completions (Sept.) | PN | Department of Environment |
| | House improvement grants approved (England and Wales) (Sept.) | PN | Department of Environment |
| | House improvement grants (GB) (3rd qtr) | PN | Department of Environment |
| | Slum clearance (3rd qtr) | PN | Department of Environment |
| | Conurbation figures for new house building, improvements and slum clearance (12 months ending Sept.) | PN | Department of Environment |
| | Construction-new orders (Aug.) | PN | Department of Environment |
| 31, Wed. | Central Government borrowing requirement (Sept.) | Fin Stats | CSO/ Treasury |
| | Bricks and cement production (Sept.) | PN | Department of Environment |

*PN = Press Notice.

FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

# Orders and deliveries

IN the three months ended June 1973 net new orders (pairage, seasonally adjusted) received by the footwear industry were estimated to be 6 per cent higher than in the three months ended March 1973. Deliveries were 2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and the growth in order books continued; orders on hand at the end of June were 16 per cent above the February level. Production in the second quarter showed no change from the level of the first three months.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumer expenditure, prices and employment are published in the Business Monitor Production Series under the new reference PQ 450.

The table below is compiled from the results of the monthly and quarterly inquiries which started at the beginning of 1971 and the KS inquiry which they superseded. Linkage factors spanning the fourth quarter 1970 and the first quarter 1971 have been calculated from matching samples of firms contributing to both the old and new inquiries and the KS results adjusted to provide a single, broadly comparable series. Since the linking factors cover only two quarters however, the amended back data for 1966-70 should be interpreted with caution.

The index of production has now been rebased to 1970 = 100 and replaces the 1963 = 100 series previously shown in this table. The new index is calculated from the value of total sales and work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (Minimum List Heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). The movements shown by the index numbers will frequently differ from those shown by the absolute figures of pairage and value which relate to complete footwear only, sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries (eg rubber) in the SIC.

## INDEX OF PRODUCTION; ORDERS ON HAND, NET NEW ORDERS AND DELIVERIES OF COMPLETE FOOTWEAR

Monthly averages or monthly totals

| | Index of production 1970 = 100 | Orders on hand (end period) | | | Net new orders | | | Deliveries | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Million pairs | | £ million | Million pairs | | £ million | Million pairs | | £ million |
| 1966 | | 33.6 | | | .. | | | 16.4 | | |
| 1967 | | 37.8 | | | 16.5 | | | 16.1 | | |
| 1968 | | 41.6 | | | 17.3 | | | 17.0 | | |
| 1969 | | 34.6 | | | 15.9 | | | 16.5 | | |
| 1970 | 100 | 38.9 | | | 16.6 | | | 16.2 | | |
| 1971 | 108 | 32.5 | | 55.7 | 15.7 | | | 16.2 | | 23.8 |
| 1972 | 104 | 29.5 | | 59.6 | 15.2 | | 24.8 | 15.4 | | 24.5 |
| | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual |
| 1971 1st quarter | 103 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 56.0 | 17.1 | 16.7 | .. | 16.6 | 16.7 | 23.8 |
| 2nd quarter | 107 | 43.3 | 38.7 | 67.9 | 16.6 | 16.3 | 26.5 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 22.5 |
| 3rd quarter | 115 | 31.8 | 40.1 | 49.0 | 12.8 | 17.0 | 18.3 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 24.6 |
| 4th quarter | 107 | 32.5 | 39.1 | 55.7 | 16.1 | 14.3 | 26.6 | 15.8 | 15.2 | 24.4 |
| 1972 1st quarter | 105 | 37.7 | 41.2 | 53.4 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 24.7 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 25.5 |
| 2nd quarter | 98 | 35.7 | 34.0 | 65.1 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 25.8 | 14.4 | 15.4 | 21.9 |
| 3rd quarter | 112 | 26.4 | 38.0 | 49.7 | 13.1 | 17.4 | 20.9 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 26.0 |
| 4th quarter | 98 | 29.5 | 37.9 | 59.6 | 15.8 | 14.1 | 27.7 | 14.8 | 14.2 | 24.4 |
| 1973 1st quarter | 105 | 36.3 | 42.2 | 63.1 | 18.2 | 17.2 | 30.2 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 29.0 |
| 2nd quarter p | 105 | 46.2 | 48.9 | 86.5 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 33.8 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 26.0 |
| 1972 January | 107 | 33.3 | 42.0 | 52.5 | 15.4 | 20.4 | 19.7 | 14.6 | 16.8 | 23.0 |
| February | 104 | 35.1 | 41.6 | 52.4 | 18.0 | 15.1 | 24.9 | 16.1 | 15.5 | 25.0 |
| March | 105 | 37.7 | 41.2 | 53.4 | 20.7 | 15.5 | 29.5 | 18.1 | 15.9 | 28.5 |
| April | 99 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 54.5 | 16.6 | 14.8 | 22.1 | 14.2 | 16.2 | 21.0 |
| May | 99 | 43.2 | 40.6 | 67.7 | 17.5 | 15.4 | 35.8 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 22.7 |
| June | 97 | 35.7 | 34.0 | 65.1 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 19.5 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 22.1 |
| July | 115 | 30.1 | 33.7 | 57.0 | 9.3 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 14.9 | 16.4 | 24.0 |
| August | 114 | 31.9 | 40.7 | 55.5 | 17.7 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 24.8 |
| September | 108 | 26.4 | 38.0 | 49.7 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 23.4 | 17.6 | 15.2 | 29.2 |
| October | 99 | 25.4 | 37.0 | 49.9 | 16.5 | 13.3 | 28.6 | 17.5 | 14.3 | 28.5 |
| November | 99 | 29.0 | 37.4 | 58.7 | 19.4 | 14.8 | 34.9 | 15.9 | 14.4 | 26.1 |
| December | 97 | 29.5 | 37.9 | 59.6 | 11.4 | 14.3 | 19.7 | 10.9 | 13.8 | 18.8 |
| 1973 Janary | 99 | 33.2 | 44.7 | 62.5 | 18.2 | 22.1 | 28.9 | 14.5 | 15.2 | 26.1 |
| February | 110 | 34.6 | 43.9 | 62.2 | 16.8 | 14.9 | 28.1 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 28.4 |
| March | 107 | 36.3 | 42.2 | 63.1 | 19.6 | 14.8 | 33.5 | 17.8 | 16.4 | 32.6 |
| April p | 109 | 41.4 | 43.7 | 75.2 | 20.0 | 17.8 | 38.1 | 14.9 | 16.3 | 26.0 |
| May p | 105 | 45.9 | 45.6 | 86.8 | 20.3 | 17.9 | 38.6 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 27.0 |
| June p | 102 | 46.2 | 48.9 | 86.5 | 14.6 | 19.2 | 24.6 | 14.3 | 15.9 | 24.9 |

## Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available.

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PM423 Textile finishing for June

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PQ471 Timber (sawmilling, etc., and builders' woodwork) for first quarter

PQ484.2 Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board for first quarter

P21 Synthetic resins and plastics materials for fourth quarter 1972

P82 Ships, boats and marine engineering for fourth quarter 1972

P93 Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. for fourth quarter 1972

P147 Electronic computers for fourth quarter 1972

P152 Formulated adhesives, gelatine, etc. for fourth quarter 1972.

## Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, September 21, 1973.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

| Title of film | Registered No. | Playing time minutes | Date of registration | Registered in the name of | Maker's name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | BRITISH | | |
| Movietone News 2311 | BR/E 36902/23/9/78 | 8 | September 21 | British Movietonews Ltd. | British Movietonews Ltd. |
| Movietone News 2311A | BR/E 36903/23/9/78 | 8 | September 21 | British Movietonews Ltd. | British Movietonews Ltd. |
| | | | FOREIGN | | |
| Memorial | F 37019 | 10 | September 17 | Contemporary Films Ltd. | Paragon Films Ltd., London |
| Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid | F 37020 | 106 | September 17 | MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd. | MGM Inc. |
| Struggle of the Species | F 37021 | 10 | September 17 | Contemporary Films Ltd. | Bulgarian State Enterprise—Distribution of Films Sofia |
| Call of Love | F 37022 | 12 | September 17 | Contemporary Films Ltd. | Bulgarian State Enterprise—Distribution of Films Sofia |
| Life's Laboratory | F 37023 | 10 | September 17 | Contemporary Films Ltd. | Bulgarian State Enterprise—Distribution of Films Sofia |
| Wicked, Wicked | F 37024 | 96 | September 17 | MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd. | MGM Inc. and United National Pictures |
| Scorpio | F 37025 | 114 | September 17 | United Artists Corporation Ltd. | Belford Productions Ltd., London |
| The Man Called Noon | F 37052 | 95 | September 19 | Scotia-Barber Distributors Ltd. | Frontier Films Ltd., London |
| Class of 44 | F 37053 | 95 | September 19 | Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd. | Warner Bros. Inc. |
| Charley Varrick | F 37054 | 111 | September 19 | Cinema International Corporation (UK) | Universal Pictures |

Correction to the Register:
The registration number of the film 'The New One—Armed Swordsman' registered on July 3, 1973 has been corrected to BR/E 36912/8/7/78.
The registration number of the film 'The Killer' registered on August 9, 1973, has been corrected to BR/E 36972/12/8/78.
The registration number of the film 'King Boxer' registered on November 14, 1972, has been corrected to BR/E 36470/19/11/77, and the name of renter distributing the film in Great Britain to Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.
Amendment to the Register: The title of the film 'Commuter Husbands' (BR/E 36662/4/3/78) registered on February 26, 1973, has been amended to 'Sex Games.'

# GOVERNMENT SALES

## MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

**October 3, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores**

**Location: The Astoria, Roundhay Road, Leeds LS8 4A2**

**Auctioneers: Bartle & Sons (Dept. L), 52 Merrion Street, Leeds LS2 8JH (Tel: 0532-20898)**

Lathes; grinding machine; power saws; compressors; generating sets; charging sets; pressure cleaners; industrial tractors; portable runway; roller conveyor; fork lift trucks; pallet transporters; cable; signal and wireless equipment; MT spares; tyres; tools; lifting and towing equipment; radio tower; batteries; typewriters; household and kitchen equipment; clothing; furniture and other miscellaneous stores.

**October 16, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores**

**Location: Dining Room, Cavalry Barracks, Butt Road, Colchester, Essex**

**Auctioneers: Fenn Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex CO1 1PW (Tel: 0206-46161)**

Machine and hand tools; clothing; bedding; furniture; carpets and rugs; household utensils; scrap ferrous and non ferrous metals; tyres; etc.

**October 23, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores**

**Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Moreton-on-Lugg, Hereford HR4 8DS**

**Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford HR4 9DB (Tel: 0432-55441)**

Quantity of miscellaneous stores, including: clothing; household utensils; furniture; electrical wireless; aircraft and MT spares; machine and hand tools; crockery; cutlery, etc.

**Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).**


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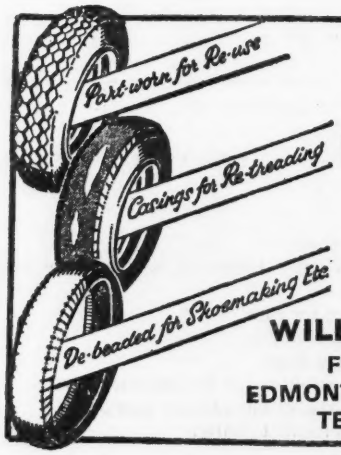


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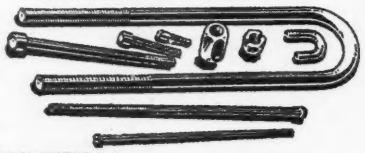

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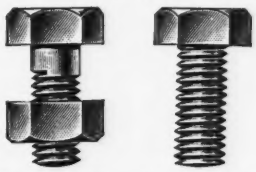

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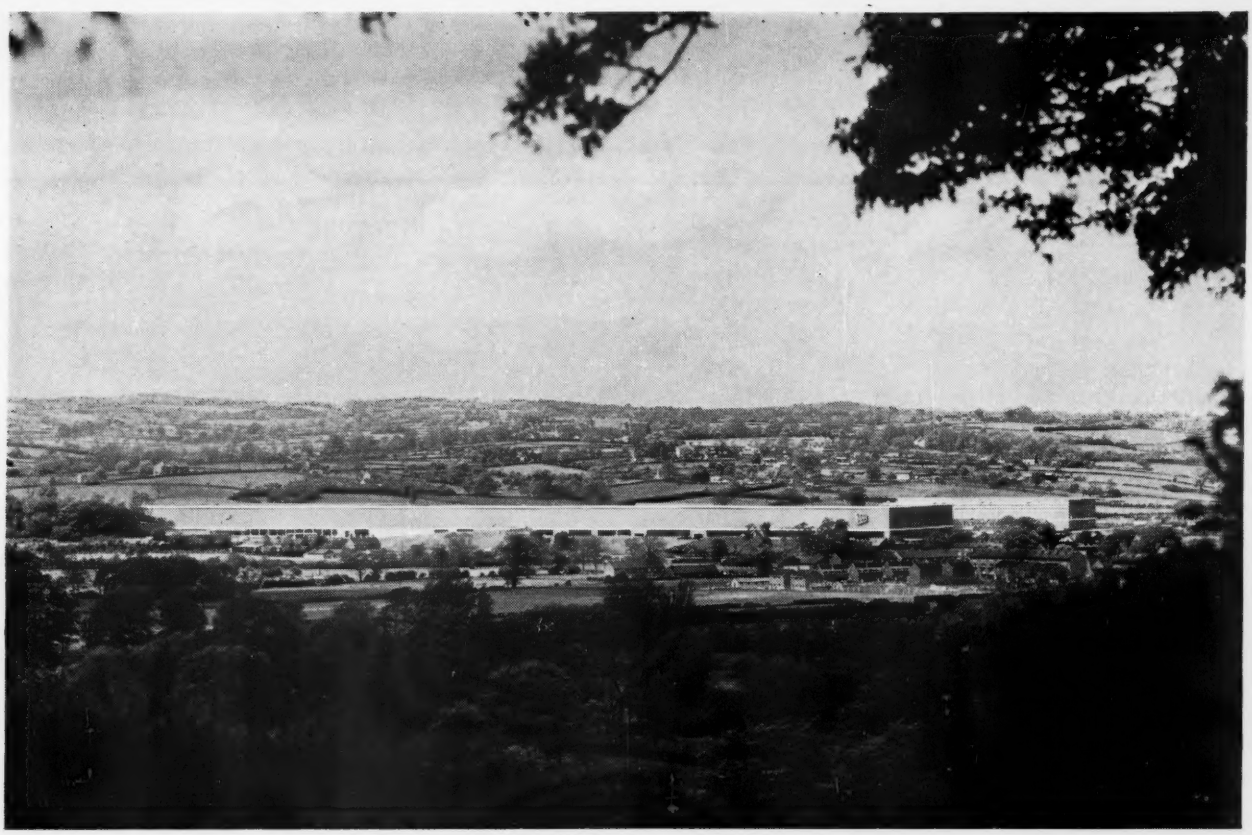

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